CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK ISSUE

★

Cattle Bear the Load While Mankind Falters
By G. C. Starcher

More and Better Grazing
By S. H. Dobson

Livestock Numbers In North Carolina
By R. P. Handy

A New Era in the Meat Industry
By T. J. Koonce, Jr.

★

VOLUME II - NUMBER 12

DECEMBER - 1947

THEY'RE ALL TRUCK, ALL OVER

A Type for Every Farm Job . . . Powered by the 'Jeep' Engine

TWO GREAT NEW LINES OF 'JEEP' TRUCKS BUILT FOR LOW COST AND LONG SERVICE

You know the power, efficiency and economy of the war-proved 60-hp "Jeep" Engine. Around this world-famous power plant, Willys-Overland has built two models of rugged, full-size "Jeep" Trucks designed to meet the needs of farmers.

Willys-Overland dealers from coast to coast invite you to see them now. Inspect the gas-thrifty, long-lived "Jeep" Engine, easy to service under the big, full-opening hood. Look at their functional *truck* bodies with common-sense fenders, comfortable cabs and sturdy bodies.

TWO MODELS IN STANDARD BODY STYLES

Model 2WD—2-Wheel-Drive, 4700-5300 lbs. GVW. A money-saving truck that will give you low-cost operation and maintenance. Pick-up, van, canopy and platform-stake bodies.

Model 4WD—4-Wheel-Drive, 5300 lbs. GVW. Sensational new all-weather farm truck with selective 2- and 4-wheel drive—6 speeds forward, 2 reverse. All-wheel traction for hauling in the field, through mud, on icy roads. Pick-up, platform-stake and other bodies.

THERE'S A 'JEEP' TRUCK to meet every farmer's requirements—the 2-wheel drive "2WD" for ordinary service—the 4-wheel-drive "4WD" for hub-deep mud, icy roads and steep grades that call for the extra traction of all-wheel drive.

EXPECT LONG LIFE from "Jeep" Trucks, engineered for ruggedness and stamina by the men who made the Universal "Jeep" world-famous for ability to stand up under hard use. See the "Jeep" line before you buy any truck.

TRUCK WITH POWER TAKE-OFF! Model 4WD can be equipped with optional power take-off to deliver up to 30 hp for belt work, ample power for operating silo fillers, hammer mills, buzz saws and other farm equipment.

'Jeep' *Trucks*

WILLYS-OVERLAND MOTORS, TOLEDO, OHIO—MAKERS OF AMERICA'S MOST USEFUL VEHICLES

Merry Christmas

TO ALL OF OUR

Three Thousand Jeep Owners

We hope the privilege of serving you in 1948
and the years to come may be ours.

FROM

CAROLINA WILLYS CO., Inc.

Service—431 Battleground Ave.
Sales—432 N. Eugene St.

Distributors Greensboro, N. C.

and all our

DEALERS

WHITE FRONT MOTOR COMPANY
Albemarle, N. C.

THOMPSON AUTO SALES
Burlington, N. C.

CHARLOTTE WILLYS COMPANY, INC.
411 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, N. C.

REGISTER MOTOR COMPANY
Clinton, N. C.

CITY MOTOR COMPANY
10 East Corbin Street
Concord, N. C.

PURDIE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Dunn, N. C.

CRUMPLER MOTOR COMPANY
Durham, N. C.

GREENWOOD AUTO COMPANY
Elkin, N. C.

DAVID B. OWENS MOTOR CO.
Fayetteville, N. C.

JIM WILSON'S WHEEL SERVICE
Gastonia, N. C.

BROOM MOTOR COMPANY
Goldsboro, N. C.

CLAUDE GASKINS SALES COMPANY
Greenville, N. C.

ASHWORTH & JOHNSON MOTOR CO.
Henderson, N. C.

TRUCK AND AUTO SERVICE
Hickory, N. C.

PIEDMONT SALES COMPANY
High Point, N. C.

DEAN SULLIVAN TIRE AND AUTO SERVICE
Jacksonville, N. C.

C. & P. MOTOR COMPANY
Kinston, N. C.

M. & R. AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Laurinburg, N. C.

S. A. PILCHER MOTOR COMPANY
Leaksville, N. C.

L. & G. MOTORS
Lumberton, N. C.

T. B. WINCHESTER MOTOR COMPANY
Monroe, N. C.

GWYN MOTOR SALES
Mt. Airy, N. C.

HARRELL MOTORS
Mount Olive, N. C.

LEE MOTOR SALES COMPANY
New Bern, N. C.

W. H. COFFEY MOTOR CO.
Newton, N. C.

CITY SALES COMPANY
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

NEWBERNE'S GARAGE
117 East Morgan Street
Ralelgh, N. C.

NORWOOD AND BAXLEY
Rockingham, N. C.

ROCKY MOUNT WILLYS COMPANY
Rocky Mount, N. C.

McGINNIS MOTOR COMPANY
Salisbury, N. C.

WILRIK MOTORS
Sanford, N. C.

GLOSSON BROTHERS
Siler City, N. C.

VANCE McLEAN SALES COMPANY
Statesville, N. C.

A. & F. MOTOR COMPANY
Wallace, N. C.

PAMLICO MOTOR COMPANY
Washington, N. C.

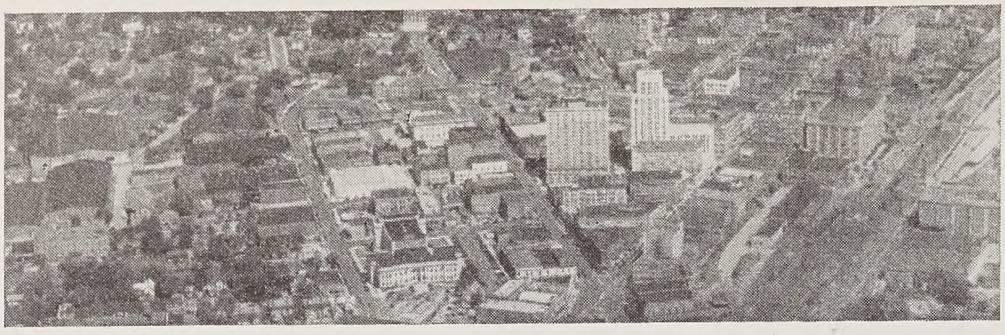
HEDSPETH MOTOR COMPANY
Weldon, N. C.

PRICE MOTOR COMPANY
Whiteville, N. C.

B. & H. WILLYS COMPANY
Williamston, N. C.

FLEMING WILLYS COMPANY
304 N. 2nd Street
Wilmington, N. C.

BOLLINGS, INC.
130 North Marshall Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.



... DURHAM, N. C. ...

"City of Education, Industry and Medicine"

HOME *to the* VISITING FARMER

SHOP *for the* ENTIRE FAMILY

At One Stop

Listen to

THE ● HOUSE ● PARTY

With Art Linkletter

Mon., Wed., Fri. — 4:00 P. M. — Over WDNC - 1490

Belk-Leggett Co.

DURHAM'S SHOPPING CENTER

Raleigh Tractor & Equipment Co.

. . . INTERNATIONAL . . .

Farm Machinery

Dial 5871

Motor Trucks

Kingham Trailers

419 S. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C.

When a Cold Strikes Strike Back with 666 for COLD DISCOMFORTS

It's Liquid ~ 35¢ Per Bottle

CAMPBELL

Monumental Works

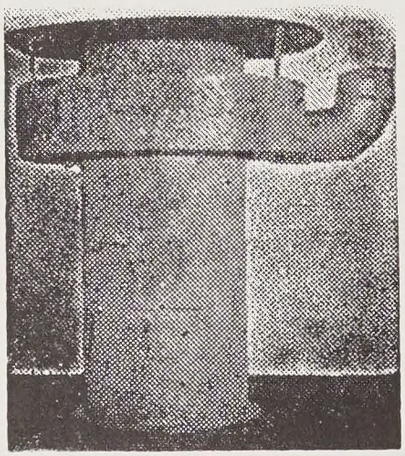
Monuments of Distinction

Finished monuments on display. Let us submit designs and quote estimates.

Phone Day 647-R Nite 360W

Bannertown Hill—Box 281

MT. AIRY, N. C.



THARRINGTON'S

Master Oil Burning TOBACCO CURER

- Economical
- No Fumes
- No Smoke
- Easy to Operate
- Noiseless
- More Power
- Better Heat Spread
- Easy to Install
- SAFE
- LESS FIRE LOSS THAN ANY CURER ON THE MARKET

Orders Placed Now Can Be Guaranteed Delivery by Curing Season

THARRINGTON and SONS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Order Now—Avoid Rush

See Your Dealer

Norachrome Salve

HEALING FOR

Sunburn, Bed Sores, Bruises, Boils, Piles, Sores, Burns, Ring Worm, Itching, Insect Bites, Heat, Chapping, Poison, Old Sores, Eczema, Athlete's Foot, Chafing, Tetter . . .

SEE YOUR DRUGGIST TODAY

Manufactured by

Brewer Manufacturing Co.

TARBORO, N. C.

Please tell our advertisers you saw it in The Carolina Farmer.

EL MORO

A Good Cigar

Sell Your Tobacco on the

Fuquay-Varina Market

and trade at

Farmers' Headquarters

ASHWORTH'S

Shoes and Clothing

For Men and Boys

FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

Your Shopping Guide for

TARBORO

BUY
SELL
TRADE

When in Tarboro Visit

BELK-TYLER'S

Your Shopping Center
FOR EVERY FAMILY NEED
One of Tarboro's Finest Stores
You Are Always Welcome

Farmers' Headquarters

Roberts Jewelry Co.

DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
"Solve Your Gift Problems
In Our Air-Conditioned Store"
309 Main Street Phone 510

Marrow-Pitt Hardware Co., Inc.

Seed — Seed Cleaned
Implements — Paint
GENERAL HARDWARE

EDGECOMBE MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.

Sales Ford *Service*
TARBORO, N. C.
Home to All Ford Products

SELL YOUR TOBACCO
IN TARBORO
and trade at

Shugar's Dept. Store

Farmers' Headquarters
Head-to-Foot Outfitters

Security National Bank

TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
Edgecombe County's Only National Bank
We Invite Your Banking Business
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Coca-Cola

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Tarboro Community Store, Inc.

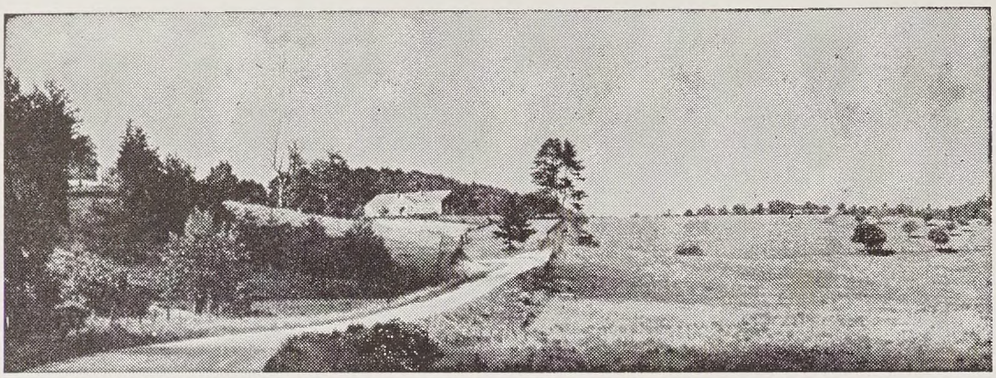
Your Wayne Feed Dealer
MEATS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE
COVER CROP SEED
"It Pays To Feed Wayne Feeds"
1615 North Main St. Phone 433-J

Henderson Lumber Co.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS
"We Supply the Builder"
Phone 701

The Carolina Farmer

Carolinas Only Independent Farm Magazine



RUSSELL G. SIMMONS
Publisher

J. E. NICHOLSON
President and Editor

Published Monthly by
THE CAROLINA FARMER
PUBLISHING CO., INC.
P. O. Box 2067
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Established 1946

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

★

G. C. STARCHER
S. H. DOBSON
R. P. HANDY
T. J. KOONCE, JR.
JACK KELLY
MISS YORK KIKER
C. J. MAUPIN

Volume II **DECEMBER, 1947** *Number 12*

In This Issue

	Page
Reports From Our Nation's Capital	7
Cattle Bear the Load While Mankind Falters—G. C. Starcher	8
More and Better Grazing—S. H. Dobson	9
Livestock Numbers in North Carolina, 1867-1947—R. P. Handy	10
How Farmers May Save Feed	11
A New Era in the Meat Industry—T. J. Koonce, Jr.	12
Selling Cull Livestock Now Pays Two Ways	14
Outlook for Hogs in North Carolina—Jack Kelly	15
The Carolina Homemaker—Miss York Kiker	16
Sealtest "Village Store" Now Coast-to-Coast Show	17
Carolina Dairy and Livestock Section	
Breeds of Beef Cattle	20
Extension Service Acts To Meet Grain Emergency	23
Buy Quality Chicks and Buy Early—C. J. Maupin	25
Editorial	26

OUR FRONT COVER

The 4-H girl on our front cover this month is the daughter of R. E. Black, County Agricultural Agent in Alleghany County, North Carolina

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter June 20, 1946, at the Post Office at Greensboro, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising offices, Third Floor Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Subscription price, 1.00 per year. Copyright 1946. Title registration applied for.

Wanted . . .

RED CEDAR

•

Timber
Logs
Lumber
Stumpage

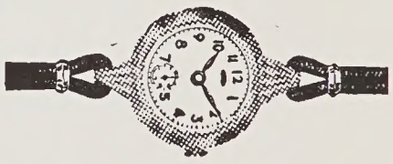
•

We Pay Highest Cash Prices at Cars

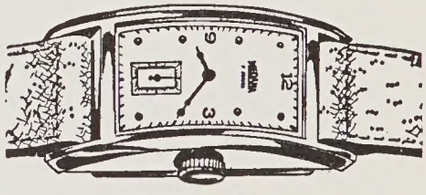
Geo. C. Brown & Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Watch Specials for December



For the Ladies
MEDANA'S LADY LARK
7 Jewels—$12.95



For the Men
MEDANA'S "CHAMP"
7 Jewels—$16.95

"No other watch gives so much for so little"

WEAVER'S
CREDIT JEWELERS
Diamonds
Watches—Silverware
FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

A Million Extra Pigs Needed From Fall Crop

Because of the disastrous losses of baby pigs last spring, the American Foundation for Animal Health has announced a new drive to save more of the pigs from this fall's crop.

According to Dr. C. D. Grinnells, professor of Veterinary Science at State College, a million extra pigs, to help relieve the pork shortage and compensate for spring losses, was the announced goal of the campaign—and every farmer in the country was urged to do his part.

Seven steps to assure healthier litters and a higher rate of survival have been recommended. 1. Provide clean ground and clean, dry shelters for sows and pigs. 2. Feed brood sows a balanced ration ahead of farrowing time and during the nursing period. The ration should provide plenty of animal proteins, vitamins and minerals, including alfalfa. 3. Keep the sows comfortable and clean, free from lice and mites; but force them to exercise during gestation period. 4. Have the farrowing pens properly built; if the weather is chilly, provide brooder pens for the pigs. 5. Have the new pigs vaccinated against hog cholera before the fall outbreaks of cholera begin. 6. Prevent influenza losses by avoiding overcrowding and dusty floors, and providing proper ventilation without drafts. 7. Feed clean soil to pigs for the first three weeks, to guard against anemia or thumps; feed a good, balanced ration from 10 days on.

The High Cost of Living

The board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement on the high cost of living and gives the reasons why such a condition exists. It points out a way to bring down prices. The statement declares that since prewar, the people have tripled the money supply. Factory wage earnings have jumped up from 63 cents an hour in 1939 to about $1.25 an hour, or by 100 per cent. Total wage and salary incomes have jumped from $50 billion in 1939 to over $125 billion this year.

The number of milk cows on farms is up only 6 per cent, from 24,600,000. The anticipated hog slaughter for this year is actually down about 1.5 per cent below 1939. The statement says:

Our total exports normally represent approximately 7 to 10 per cent of the total output of goods and services of the United States, Exports provide purchasing power and employment. They assist in disposing of potential domestic surpluses. Certain branches of agriculture and some industries depend heavily on export markets.

The American people must become increasingly aware of the fact that the only way in which we can finally receive payment for the goods and services we export is to receive into our own country part of the wealth of other nations through imports of their goods and services.

The only way in which prices may be brought down, the statement says, is either to produce more or consume less. Demand, backed by unprecedented wage and salary incomes plus the foreign reguirements, is bidding prices higher and higher.

Until we spend much more money on new investment to augment our productive capital in factories, machines, livestock and in other categories, we cannot expect to raise output much further.

For this reason the relatively high net profits of corporations should be welcomed, rather than criticized, insofar as they will stimulate productive expansion. Today for every dollar of profits, American industry is investing another dollar in such expansion.

Four More Years

The special session of Congress is as important to the livestock industry as it is to any citizen in the United States. Outcome of the session will have a tremendous effect in the planning of future operations—especially agriculture.

In the eyes of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson there will be four more years of all-out farm production in this country if Congress approves the Marshall plan. He made that prediction in an address to the annual agricultural outlook conference in Washington. D. C., recently.

Said the secretary: "The success of American foreign policy today rests in a large measure on the shoulders of farm people. If the Marshall plan for European rehabilitation is put into effect, this situation will continue for at least four more years." He added that after western Europe gets back on its economic feet it will be a paying customer for American farm goods and other products. But until the 16 countries involved in the proposed Marshall program are able to grow more of their own food there will be a continued strain on farm output in the United States, particularly in the grain belt.

The amount of grain available for sale in this country will have a big effect on the livestock industry—not on the production end, except for hogs, but on the finishing side of the business.

However there may be an over emphasis on the relationship of grain to livestock. Fifty percent of all meat of all kinds produced in the United States is grown without the feeding of any grain at all. In the case of cattle, more than 80 percent of all beef produced is grown without the feeding of grain of any kind—the animals being grown on roughages, grass, beet pulp and many other foods unsuitable for human consumption.

And always one must return to the importance of grass in livestock production. Two-thirds of the area of the United States is in grass which would be wasted if there were no animals to consume it and convert it into meat. It would seem that even greater efforts should be made to increase the value and carrying capacity of the annual grass crop in line with the strides that have been made in boosting the production of grain and corn.

In any event, congressional action will have tremendous influence on livestock production—the cost of feed, the demand for meat, the distribution of food.

NEW SIZE QUONSET BUILDING

"Quonset" buildings, formerly available only in 20, 24, and 40-foot widths are now available in 36-foot widths, it is announced by Carolina Steel and Iron Company, of Greensboro, N. C., local supplier of the arch-roofed steel buildings, manufactured by the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Stran-Steel Division.

The new 36-foot width is similar to the "Quonset 40" and was designed for commercial and industrial users having 40-foot wide lots. It was also designed particularly to fit the width most frequently used by dairymen in building cattle, feed, and milking barns.

Like the "Quonset 40," the new "Quonset 36" may rest on a foundation at grade, or may be placed on a masonry wall high enough to make either a 1½-story or a 2-story barn, with either conventional or steel-framed floor. Stran-Steel floor joists with bridging can be provided for those desiring a loft floor framed with steel. Hay loft doors, steel windows and roof ventilators are available to meet individual requirements.

Cattle Bear the Load While Mankind Falters

Animals Provide the Needs Of Life Without Ceasing

By G. C. STARCHER

I have read a highly scientific prediction of coming business and political events. It did not make pleasant reading and it may be true. I had also just read a depressing story of the terrible destruction caused by the recent hurricane in Florida and along our Gulf Coast, of drought here and there, of insect and disease damage to crops, and last of all strikes and labor unrest in a hundred fields of human endeavor.

The acts of God cannot be controlled, but it would seem that man who is supposed to represent His highest creation, could through the use of his own intellect, refrain from bringing on his own destruction all over the earth.

He builds machines and means of transportation that bring together the fruits of his labor from all over the earth and then makes implements of war that destroy in a year as many of his fellows and man-made goods as are to be found in a dozen nations.

Labor, because of grievances imaginary or real, ceases to work and starves itself and others thousands of miles away and no matter when or how the grievances are settled, lost time is never found.

However, there is one factor in our civilization, the very foundation of all civilization, that never fails, that never complains—the dumb creatures of the air, the sea and the land. They provide us, through their own unpaid labor, with clothing, with heat and light and food where not one edible plant can grow.

The patient camel through ages untold developed great pads on his feet that enabled him to walk over the deep sand of the desert and made it the home of millions of men who would perish if he ceased to work.

There is land so steep and rocky that man would never be able to live on it, but the nimble goat and the patient sheep gather the sparse vegetation and prepare it for the use of man in the growth of their own bodies. Other illustrations are endless in number but I need not mention more of them. What I want to emphasize is the part our livestock industry will play in stabilizing civilization because our animals never cease to work. They are just as certainly laborers as any man who works. All they ask in return is for us to make life for them as comfortable and happy as we can.

No branch of agriculture can ever be as stable as that of animal culture because it does its own work if given only half a chance. Until very recent years our pastures were our most sadly neglected branch of agriculture. Our animals were expected to range over many acres of low-grade grass and weeds in summer and starve half to death in winter, to live at all. As a matter of fact, this is still the rule over much of even our own great country.

But a new day is dawning. Here are some things I have seen and heard within the past few days. I want to relate them here because they are a source of encouragement at a time when we are hearing and experiencing so much that is depressing.

I have often wondered since I came to the "Lower South" what would happen if Blue Grass was fertilized in this region with every element found in the soil of West Virginia and neighboring states where it grows as natural pasturage. I have found out. The other day I was visiting the farm of R. H. Pearce of Gallion, in the Black Belt of Alabama. Mr. Pearce showed me a 43-acre pasture planted early in 1945 to Blue Grass, White Dutch Clover and Dallis Grass, and with some native grass such as Bermuda coming in on its own account. This area has for almost two years supported nearly two head of cattle per acre most of each season. The fertilizer used was a complete nirtogen - phosphoric acid - potash combination to which had been added a liberal supply of zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron, magnesium and calcium. Of all varieties of grasses and clovers, the Blue Grass was one of the most successful. From what I saw and was told, it had produced more per acre than any I ever saw at my home in West Virginia. This is a still further proof that we can never know what any plant will do in a new location until we have given it a full supply of the major and minor elements of plant food. Only in that way can we be sure it has a fair chance to show what it can do.

On this same farm I was taken into a large low-lying field of crawfish soil. This field, until a year ago, had been covered with a sparse growth of worthless native grasses and other plants. A year ago a part of the field had been deeply tilled and heavily fertilized and planted to White Dutch Clover. I am not sure that I have ever seen a better field of White Dutch Clover on any soil. I believe a fair value of that field now is $100 per acre. Before it was transformed it had little use or sale value.

In this same general area there are great pasture fields which a few years ago were being rapidly destroyed by erosion, that are now so fully covered by many grasses and clovers that they have just come through a severe drought with a great reserve of grass. In many cases the terraces are being leveled down as they are no longer needed. They are carrying many more cattle than a few years ago.

About two years ago I told E. B. Johnston of Selma, Ala., who is manager of a highly successful fertilizer company, and a farmer at the same time, about the high mineral content of oat straw. It has more copper, zinc, manganese and iron than any other known plant or part of plant. I explained that zinc and manganese especially played a prominent part in reproduction of both plants and animals. Mr. Johnston took me at my word and carefully saved and fed his oat straw. I can now report that his entire herd of cows has in one year produced more than a 100 per cent calf crop and are in fine condition.

This is an astounding thing when we realize that many farmers are still treating oat straw as a waste material. It also emphasizes the necessity of the use of the minor materials in order to maintain the soils and enable it to continue to produce large crops of rich plant tissue indefinitely.

I want to repeat: of all branches of agriculture or industry, the most stable, the most widely adaptable, the most widely useful is that of animal culture. The present business outlook would be black indeed were we not assured of the constant labor of hundreds of animals who never shirk, who never stop. Our job is to be worthy followers of their example.

More and Better Grazing

By S. H. DOBSON
Agronomy Extension Specialist
N. C. State College

PASTURES have long been recognized as the cheapest source of feed for livestock. Of these, the permanent pastures are the most important, but supplementary pastures are vital parts of any well-balanced grazing program. The present feed emergency is forcing many of our growers into planning more winter grazing and more permanent pastures—steps which are good business even in normal times.

Permanent Pastures

Since permanent pastures can be made to provide the greatest amount of grazing over the longest period of time, they are the cheapest source of feed. Here is where Ladino clover becomes a star performer. It is doubtful if any other plant has made a more opportune appearance, or been so widely accepted so quickly as has this new clover, with the possible exception of annual lespedeza. It is always advisable to seed a grass with the clovers, and in this state, orchard grass is widely used. Tall fescue, a new grass in this state, shows promise in a mixture with Ladino clover, especially on the wetter soil types. Experience of farmers and experimental planting to date indicate that tall fescue will be eaten by livestock quite freely and its protein and mineral content seems to be adequate if properly fertilized.

A mixture of 10 to 12 pounds of orchard grass and 2 pounds of Ladino clover is being used successfully in the state. Some farmers are using 10 to 12 pounds of tall fescue instead of orchard grass on poorly drained soils where orchard grass is not too well adapted. However, on the basis of present knowledge, there is no reason to believe that tall fescue should be limited to these conditions. Results to date indicate that Alta fescue and Ky. 31 fescue are about equal in their adaptability and yield.

The real key that is unlocking the pasture riddle in North Carolina is fertility. Limestone, phosphate, potash and nitrogen are essential and must be provided. We are rather fortunate in our permanent pastures because a legume will provide not only a high protein feed but enough nitrogen for itself and the grass used in the mixture, once growth is started. Hence, it becomes necessary to add only the calcium, phosphate and potash in large quantities from commercial sources plus a few pounds of nitrogen to get the growth started. On the Ladino pastures, 600 to 800 pounds of a 2-12-12 fertilizer is recommended at seeding with annual applications and 400 to 600 pounds of 0-12-12.

As a general recommendation, 1 to 1½ tons of limestone is needed to get a good pasture started. The heavier soil types quite often need more. It is important that this limestone, and where possible, the phosphate be worked into the top six inches of the soil for best use of these two fertilizer materials. This is a strong argument for thorough disking and refertilization of old pastures that need renovating, espeeially where the land is smooth enough to use machinery. This in turn becomes a good argument for starting the pasture improvement program on the better and smoother soil types where possible. There is where the greatest return from the "pasture dollar" spent can be assured. In many cases throughout the state, the best pasture land is either idle or being improperly used while money is being spent trying to get a pasture on land that is not as good.

Once a pasture is established, we must realize that when the livestock leave the pasture each day, they carry with them large amounts of minerals from the soil. These minerals must be replaced if the pasture is to continue to produce for several years.

Overgrazing should be avoided because overgrazing tends to eliminate the tall and fast growing plants, and after a short time, only the low, and in many cases, the slow growing plants remain. Clipping or mowing the pastures at least twice a year is helpful in keeping down weeds and in keeping the growth more uniform. All this comes under the heading of management. As we move into a system of well fertilized, high yielding pastures, this phase of the pasture program will become increasingly important.

The seed bed is important. It must be realized that the seed of our permanent pasture plants are very small. Hence, it is advisable to have a firm seed bed: one that is well pulverized with the limestone and fertilizer already worked into the soil and one that will allow the seed to be covered lightly and uniformly. Cross

(Continued on Page 24)

CARPET GRASS **RENOVATED WITH LADINO CLOVER**

In renovating an old carpet grass or bluegrass sod, thorough disking and refertilization is recommended.

Livestock Numbers in North Carolina --- 1867-1947

By R. P. HANDY
Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

WHILE most people are under the impression that North Carolina has made considerable progress in livestock production during the last three quarters of a century, we actually have less horses, hogs and sheep on farms now than we had in 1867, or 80 years ago. This is borne out by a look at official records of livestock numbers in the Office of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Furthermore, the number of cattle on North Carolina farms was only 13 per cent greater on January 1, 1947, then were on farms January 1, 1867. However, the proportion of all cattle that are milk cows is much greater now than in the period following the Civil War. In early 1867, about 31 per cent of the total cattle were milk cows two years old or over, while 80 years later around 56 per cent were milk cows.

Fewer Horses, More Mules

While horse numbers have steadily declined, the number of mules on North Carolina farms has advanced from 35,000 head to 277,000 head during the period from 1867 to 1947. In other words, the mule has displaced the horse as a source of farm power to a large extent. Mule numbers reached a peak of 304,000 head in 1939. However, from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1947, mule numbers declined 27,000 head. This downward trend was temporarily interrupted during the recent war years, but was resumed in 1945, reflecting the increased output of tractors and their replacement of workstock as a source of power on the farm.

According to the U.S. Census count made in 1940, there were 12,756 tractors in the state. By 1945 this number was two and one-half times as large, or 31,189 tractors. The peak of horse numbers was reached in 1915 when 182,000 horses were on farms, but since that time the trend was sharply downward until 1935 when only 67,000 head were available for farm work in the state. The number had climbed back to 95,000 on January 1 this year, or only 5,000 head less than on farms in 1867.

Hogs Increasing

The hog population has varied widely during the past 80 years, ranging from 1,675,000 head in 1916 to 830,000 in 1930. In 1867, the first year for which estimates are available, there was an estimated 1,500,000 head on hand January 1. Except for the rather pronounced cyclical trends characteristic of the hog population, there was no material change in the long-time trend from 1867 to about 1916. However, following 1916 when numbers were at an all-time high, the hog population dropped sharply, reaching a record low in 1930. The trend since 1930 has been upward again, with numbers climbing to slightly above the one and a half million mark in 1944. Following 1944, the inventory dropped to slightly over the one-million mark in 1946, jumping back to 1,103,000 head on January 1, 1947.

Cattle numbers in the Old North State reached a peak during the recent war, when 766,000 head were on farms January 1, 1944. Since that year, however, the inventory has declined each year to 677,000 on January 1, 1947, or 2 per cent less than in January of 1946. The number of milk cows was placed at 376,000 cows two years old or over in January of this year. This is 2 per cent less than a year earlier but 3 per cent greater than the 10-year (1936-45) average number of 365,000 head. Of the total number of cattle on hand January 1, 1947, it is estimated that 41,000 were cows two years old and over, kept mainly for beef production, and 106,000 head of other animals, mainly for beef purposes—including heifers one two two years old, calves, steers and bulls.

Sharp Decline in Sheep

Sheep numbers have made the most drastic reduction over the past 80 years of any species of livestock. During the five-year period immediately following the war between the states, the Tar Heel state had an average of 533,000 head of stock sheep, but during the five-year period just past, this number had declined to a mere 46,000 head, or a drop of 86 per cent. The big decrease in sheep numbers began back in the 80's and has continued at almost a constant rate since that time, and by January 1, 1947, had dwindled down to 39,000 head of stock sheep—the lowest since records began in 1867.

While the major classes of livestock have made some declines and few increases over the past 80-year period, chicken numbers have made tremendous strides. On January 1, 1880, North Carolina had an inventory of 3,635,000 chickens. By 1944, this number had increased to five

(Continued on Page 24)

How Farmers May Save Feed

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has issued a statement regarding the grain and feed situation. He says that farmers can make a great contribution to the food conservation program now being carried on in this country. They can make this contribution through the more efficient feeding of grain—the food most urgently needed for the relief of hunger abroad.

Approximately 71 per cent of the total output of grain in the United States during the pre-war years 1937-41 was fed to livestock. About 68 per cent of our total grain supply in 1946-47 was fed, including 187 million bushels of wheat and 5 million bushels of rye. What the percentage will be in 1947-48 will depend upon the individual feeding practices followed by millions of farmers throughout the nation. The more efficient feeding of grain will make an increased volume of vitally needed food available for export. That is the prime objective of the conservation program. But farmers have additional reasons for using their grain supplies wisely. The efficient use of high priced feed will mean lower costs and important savings.

Feed supplies are short this year—not seriously short, but shorter than in some other recent years.

Supply of Concentrates

The total supply of concentrates for 1947-48 is smaller than for any of the previous five years, but slightly larger than the 1937-41 average. In terms of supply per animal unit, the 1.03 tons for 1947-48 is equal to the 1937-41 average, but smaller than any recent year with the exception of 1943. The fact that supplies per animal unit are equal to the pre-war average, together with an improved roughage situation, provides farmers with a favorable basis for saving grain. Regardless of the conservation program, farmers generally will not be able to feed their livestock grain and other concentrates at as high a rate as in 1946-47. Farmers in feed deficit areas may have to cut the feeding rate sharply.

The bright spot in the feed picture this year is the large hay supply. Hay supplies for 1947-48 are estimated at 118,000,000 tons, as compared with 121,000,000 tons in 1946-47, and the 1937-41 average of 103,000,000 tons. Taking into consideration the prospective reduction in hay-consuming livestock, the supply per hay consuming animal is expected to be the largest of record. Increased feeding of roughage can help to save grain. Many other ways of saving can be employed by farmers. A few suggestions are summarized as follows:

Hogs

For every reduction of one pound in the average weight of all hogs marketed, seven million bushels of high-priced grain would be saved. If the average weight of all hogs marketed during the year ahead could be held to 248 pounds—or 10 pounds below the near-record average of 1946-47, the saving in grain would be 70 million bushels. If marketing weights could be held to an average of 237 pounds, the average for 1937-41, the saving in grain would be about 140 million bushels.

However, feeders who have a large quantity of soft corn on hand should feed it before warm weather next spring. Unless soft corn is fed—or dried—it spoils. That is food waste too.

Hogs need from 10 to 18 per cent protein in their ration. Growing pigs need a larger percentage; heavier hogs need a smaller percentage. This protein may be supplied by such feeds as tankage, oil-seed meals, and to some extent by legume hay, and alfalfa meal. Don't neglect minerals either. A balanced ration for hogs results in better utilization of all feeds and a net saving in grain.

Beef Cattle

A choice yearling feeder steer usually requires between 40 and 45 bushels of corn to produce a choice grade carcass with a weight gain totaling from 400 to 450 pounds. But the same animal usually requires only 20 to 25 bushels of grain, with plenty of hay or silage, to produce a good grade carcass with a weight gain of 250 to 300 pounds. It is estimated, on the basis of studies made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1945, that 60,000,000 bushels of corn or its equivalent in other grains, plus 85,000 tons of by-product feeds, are used on the Corn Belt annually to fatten cattle beyond the average of the good slaughter grades.

Hay or other roughage can be substituted to some extent for concentrates in the feeding of cattle for market, particularly for larger animals. In this way, an increased number of cattle can be fattened and a larger quantity of beef for consumers obtained from a given quantity of concentrates. When cattle and calves are being carried through the winter to be placed on grass again in the spring, they require practically no grain for maintenance if plenty of good quality hay, silage, or other roughage is fed, along with the necessary high protein concentrates.

Dairy Cattle

Good quality hay and other roughages can be fed heavily without serious effects on total milk production. This is an economical and efficient practice, and it will result in some saving in grain. Go heavy on legume hays, such as alfalfa and clover. Make maximum use of roughage in feeding dry cows. Reduce grain feeding sharply during the dry period if the cow is in good condition and the hay available is a legume of good quality.

Poultry

Although the poultry industry has reduced production substantially from the wartime peak, further readjustment can be made and yet provide an abundance of poultry and poultry products. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently suggested that farmers cull their laying flocks this fall to such an extent that there will be 4 per cent fewer layers on farms January 1, 1948, than there were a year ago. Even with that reduction it will be possible to produce 375 eggs per capita in 1948. That will be the third largest per capita supply on record.

Use more green feeds. This conserves grain. For example, place alfalfa hay in a rack in the poultry house and put the birds on range whenever possible.

This can be accomplished through buying quality chicks and poults. Poultry mortality has been averaging about 17 per cent. Each bird lost represents less poultry meat and eggs for consumer use as well as some loss of feed. Reducing the mortality rate also requires the adoption of better sanitation practices, the exercise of greater care in raising chicks and poults, and the use of vaccines for communicable diseases, and the purchase of disease-free chicks. Don't overfill hoppers. More frequent filling will avoid waste and pay dividends.

Eggs that deteriorate in quality due to failure to collect frequently, or eggs that are not properly stored, packed, and transported, will result in fewer edible eggs reaching consumers. All feed utilized in the production of the lost eggs, of course, constitutes a loss.

A New Era in the Meat Industry

By T. J. KOONCE, JR.
County Agent, Kinston, N. C.

ON the Kinston-Goldsboro highway two miles from Kinston a modern, well-constructed, building is practically completed which may do more to balance the type of agriculture in Lenior and adjoining counties than anything that has happened since the area began the large scale production of tobacco.

This attractively landscaped structure is the home of the Kinston Packing Plant which is locally owned and operated by a group of Lenior County citizens. This plant will represent an investment of $500,000 and will be the first Federally inspected Meat Packing Plant in North Carolina. Operations are to begin at the Plant around January 1, 1948. The group of organizers, which includes Dr. Floyd P. Wooten, one of the first to become interested in such a plant, believes that Eastern North Carolina has great possibilities in the production of livestock, principally hogs and to some extent beef cattle. It is the desire of the owners of the plant that it will serve as a good market for hogs and cattle produced locally, thereby increasing the income of the area from livestock. At the same time the new industry will provide gainful employment for many local people and will process a quality product locally for the many consumers of meat in North Carolina.

Assisting the local group in the developing of the Plant is Mr. H. C. Ferguson, a native of the Mid-West, who has had 30 years erperience in all phases of the meat packing industry. Mr. Ferguson was named President of the Plant and has supervised the construction of the building making every effort to develop a plant which can operate efficiently and economically. The installation of modern equipment that will utilize labor efficiently and at the same time turn out a finished product unexcelled in any meat packing plant in the United States has been the aim of President Ferguson.

The Plant which covers 36,000 *square feet of floor space* has facilities for slaughtering 70 hogs per hour and 18 cattle per hour. In addition to sufficient refrigeration the plant has space for rendering lard, making all kinds of sausage and bacon, and will have two modern "smoke houses." The plant will convert the inedibles into useful by-products such as tankage and others.

The products will be marketed under the trade mark of the Kinston Packing Company and will be processed and inspected in such a way that they can be marketed in any part of the country.

The plant is easily accessible by rail or highway. It is located directly on a main highway and on the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad. A spur of the railroad runs to the stockyard pens making it easy for livestock to be moved by rail to the plant. A paved road leads to the pens making it easy for farmers to sell their livestock directly to the Packing Company. Another paved road separate from the one on which the livestock will move to the plant is available for the finished products to move from the plant.

Recent difficulties with the foreign market of flue-cured tobacco has resulted in an increased appreciation by farmers and agricultural leaders for this modern packing plant which can provide a daily market for hogs and cattle. These hogs and cattle can be produced at a profit if sufficient attention is given to the production of grazing and other feed crops and to approved management practices of livestock production.

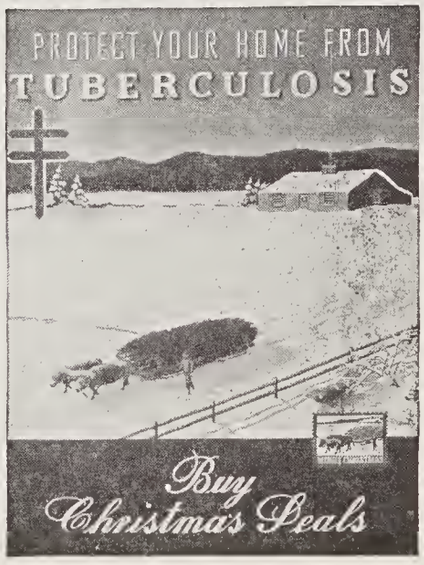
Beef Breeding Females Scarce

By J. T. WOOTTEN

EDITOR'S NOTE: This information from a man who is in a position to know emphasizes the importance of all who wish to breed a few beef cattle or enlarge their herd. This fact cannot be over emphasized.

Those of us who are familar with the cattle situation in Eastern Carolina know there is an immediate need for GOOD GRADE BEEF TYPE HEIFERS, SUCH AS HEREFORDS, ANGUS, AND SHORT HORNS—We are asked almost daily by farmers who are desirous of stocking from five to fifty such heifers, why we who are in the Stock Yard business can not furnish such cattle. We are, of course, anxious to supply these females; we know that each lot furnished would be the start of a commercial herd; but we must answer such inquiries by advising the heifers are available and could be secured by us and passed on to the interested farmers in lots of a few or as many as desired, if we could move them in from out of state herds. However, there are certain State regulations which will not permit this.

The suggestion has recently been made that we could secure sufficient heifers from our State Herds to supply the existing needs. We wish this were true, but we have during the past six months from actual efforts found this impossible, due to the fact that the most desirable heifers from our good State Herds are being kept and only the less desirable are being sold off. These are the kind that should go to slaughter and not to the individual who is starting a herd. We hope and believe that in years to come we will not have to leave our own state to find the right kind and in sufficient numbers to supply the demand of our local farmers who are just starting a herd. Right now we definitely must bring in good she stock or our cattle industry will certainly miss a wonderful opportunity for immediate growth.



GREENSBORO . . *"Pivot of the Piedmont"* . . NORTH CAROLINA

INSULATE WITH
BRIXITE

Red—Buff—Stone
Colonial Blend Design

Asbestos Siding
Asphalt Roofing
Expertly Installed

No Money Down

FARMERS F.H.A. PLAN
3 Years to Pay
First Payment Fall of 1948

Carolina SALES & ENGINEERING CO., Inc.

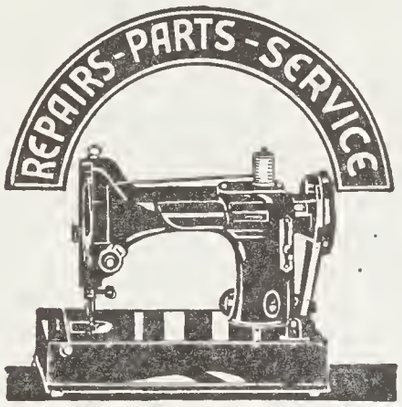
902 W. Lee St. Greensboro, N. C.

The Emblem of Complete
SATISFACTION

Entrust your printing problems to us with the assurance that there will be no compromise with quality.

The McCulloch Press

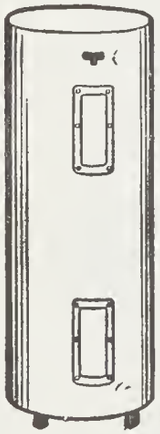
806 Trinity Street
Dial 8809 P. O. Box 1193
GREENSBORO, N. C.



We Buy and SELL
Sewing Machines

BUFFALO SALES CO.
235 S. Davie St. Phone 2-1961

Available for Immediate Delivery!
COLEMAN
Automatic Oil
WATER HEATERS



Automatic hot water . . . all you want . . . when you want it—with a turn of a tap and without work.

Our Prices Are the Lowest in Greensboro!

Loyd Electric Co.

251 North Greene Street
Dial 7535

Several Good Used
TRAILER HOMES

Ranging in Prices
From $350.00 Up

These trailers are excellent values, cash or easy terms.

COME AND SEE THEM

Oakwood Trailers, Inc.
High Point Rd., Phone 3-3818
GREENSBORO, N. C.

GRANTHAM'S
The Complete Hardware Store

Conveniently Located at
316 South Elm Street
GREENSBORO, N. C.

---

112 S. Greene St.

Morrison-Neese

Greensboro, N. C.
Tel. 5148

Headquarters For

- **General Electric Appliances**
- **Bendix Home Laundries**
- **Apex Washers**
- **Estate Oil and Coal Heatrolas**
- **Radios**
- **Electric Water Heaters**
- **Farm and Home Freezers**

Budget Payments Arranged

SALES SERVICE

FARMERS!
Cut Down Curing Costs
NOW!

With about a 28% reduction in Tobacco Acreage for the 1948 season . . . *wise farmers* are making every effort now to reduce COSTS wherever possible, and improve the quality of their curing so as to insure top prices for their crop.

$10 PER CURE by using Florence-Mayo Curers (oil at 12c per gal.—135,000 BTU per gal.)

$20 PER CURE by using oil curers requiring flues and stacks (oil at 12c per gal.)

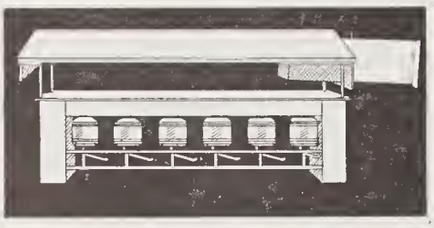
$30 PER CURE by using liquid gas curers (Gas at 18c per gal. 100,000 BTU per gal.)

In addition to FLORENCE-MAYO fuel savings, remember its low installation cost—upkeep costs that have averaged less than $1.00 a year over a 10-year period — record low fire loss! Florence-Mayo is a modern air-conditioning method that assures best possible cures at lowest cost!

$135

F. O. B. Maury

For 18-foot barn. Curers complete with positive safety valve.



FLORENCE-MAYO NUWAY COMPANY

MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curer

Selling Cull Livestock Now Pays Two Ways

Removing unproductive, inefficient livestock from a herd is good business at any time, but is especially desirable and profitable under 1947 conditions. That is why close culling of livestock is strongly recommended this fall by Extension Service livestock specialists and other authorities.

Livestock producers who carefully select unprofitable animals and sell them this fall profit two ways. The cull animals sell at unusually favorable market prices, and more high-priced grain is made available for feeding the more efficient animals remaining in the herd.

Several factors are important in selecting cull animals. Culling should include crippled, diseased and poor-quality animals, and unproductive breeding stock. In the breeding herd, it is desirable to cull cows that have missed calving for one or two years; they are likely to be fat and bring more money when sold. Dairy cows that produce less than the herd average are worth more when sold than when kept as "boarders." Sows which have farrowed small litters are not paying their share of the cost of feed and care. Hens that have stopped laying and are getting fat are robbing the flock of profit. As a rule, it pays to cull animals that are passing their period of usefulness because of age, and to replace them with younger stock.

Rigid culling will allow farmers and ranchmen to feed more generously animals that are able to return a profit for the feed given them. However, under present conditions, even the best of animals should not be fed to grade higher than "Good," as the extra finish requires too much grain. Young and pregnant animals will have more feed at the time when their nutrition needs are most critical, helping to insure better, heavier calves, lambs or pigs next year.

Culling also will aid the improvement of permanent pastures, especially important in the Cotton South. With unproductive animals eliminated, proper stocking of pastures and ranges is encouraged so that livestock operators will be in better position to capitalize on the use of better grazing in the future.

Another major advantage of culling stressed by livestock authorities is that it will help to reduce the hazard of continued large livestock inventories. They urge the elimination, now, of many animals which have been kept in the herd in the past because of the general upward trend in prices.

For these reasons, close culling is recommended this fall as one of the important steps in the good management and feeding, which will help to solve the problem of scarce and high-priced grains.

More Feed—or Less Pork?
IT'S UP TO YOU

Here are SIX suggestions for producing more pork on less feed:

1. Keep 'em grazing. Pasture saves both grain and protein feed and prevents parasites.

2. Make use of gleanings such as soybeans, peanuts, and sweet potatoes.

3. Make pork fast. More feed per day, but fewer days on feed. Protein feeds such as fish meal, soybean meal, cotton seed meal, and peanut oil meal are recommended.

4. Supply your hogs with a self-feed mineral mixture of 10 parts ground limestone, 5 parts steamed bone meal, and 2 parts salt.

5. Cull all heavy feed consumers — heavy sows and boars. Replace with young animals of good quality and high production.

6. Slaughter at lighter weights. The bigger they are the more feed it takes to produce 100 pounds of gain!

For further information, see

Extension Folder 67, Extension Circular 238
N. C. State College of Agriculture

Outlook for Hogs in North Carolina

By JACK KELLY
North Carolina Department of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.

The outlook for hogs in North Carolina is favorable for 1948 where a sound program of feeding and management is followed.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reports that the output of pork in 1948 will be smaller than in 1947. Pork production in 1947 for the United States will be about 71 pounds per person, compared with 78.6 pounds in 1946. In 1948 production per person may be reduced to 67.5 pounds, about a third less than in 1943, but about 2 pounds more than the 1937-41 average. This means that the outlook is favorable when supply and demand are considered.

Feed must be taken into consideration when thinking of hog production in 1948 as the supply will be smaller and the price will make production unprofitable unless the farmer has his own feed. One thing that should be in favor of hog production is labor as the reduction in tobacco and peanuts should relieve some labor for livestock. This will help in utilizing labor on the farm over a twelve month period. Hogs can help in replacing some of the income lost from cash crops if feed is produced on the farm and good management practices are followed. Each dead pig at farrowing time is the loss of 140 pounds of grain. If it dies at 10 weeks the loss is 250-275 pounds of feed. It is estimated that only 56 hogs out of 100 pigs farrowed ever reach the market. This shows that feeding and care should be improved if hogs are to be profitable.

Here are six suggestions for producing more pork on less feed!

1. Keep 'em grazing. Pasture saves both grain and protein feed and prevents parasites.

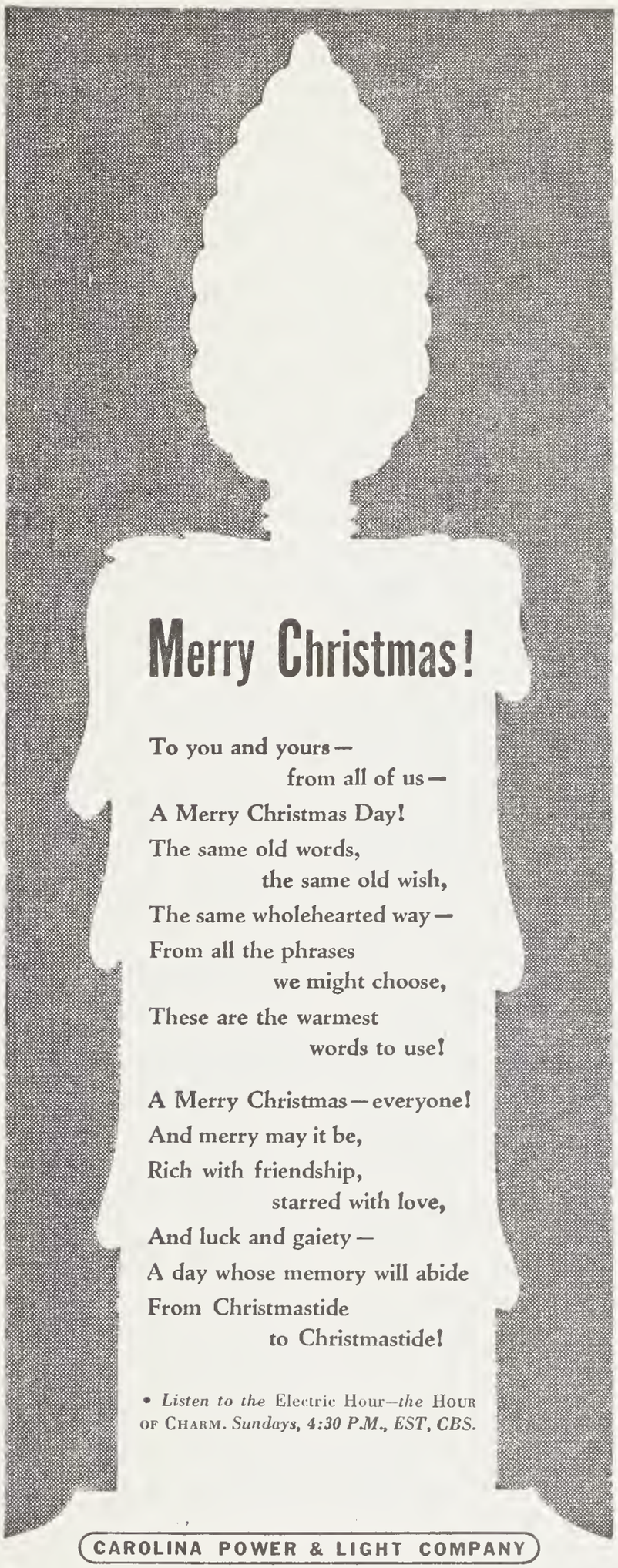
2. Make use of gleanings such as soybeans, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

3. Make pork fast. More feed per day, but fewer days on feed. Protein feeds such as fish meal, soybean meal, cotton seed meal and peanut oil meal are recommended.

4. Supply hogs with a self-fed mineral mixture of 10 parts ground limestone, 5 parts steamed bone meal and 2 parts salt.

5. Cull all heavy feed consumers, heavy sows and boars. Replace with young animals of good quality and high production.

6. Slaughter at lighter weights. The bigger they are the more feed it takes to produce 100 pounds of gain.


Merry Christmas!
To you and yours—
from all of us—
A Merry Christmas Day!
The same old words,
the same old wish,
The same wholehearted way—
From all the phrases
we might choose,
These are the warmest
words to use!
A Merry Christmas—everyone!
And merry may it be,
Rich with friendship,
starred with love,
And luck and gaiety—
A day whose memory will abide
From Christmastide
to Christmastide!
• Listen to the Electric Hour—the Hour of Charm. Sundays, 4:30 P.M., EST, CBS.
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

CHRISTMAS

The Christmas season is a heart-warming time when we particularly enjoy sharing with family, friends and our fellowman. It is an occasion when we are anxious to add a few extra "frills" to our meals which we may not ordinarily take time for. There will be much company dropping in for meals and visits and you will want to be prepared for them. In addition to your regular standby foods surely you will want a few colorful ones to lend a festive note. And don't forget that these so-called "frills" do add food value!

Merry Christmas to each of you, and may you do your planning far enough in advance in order that you may not be too rushed to enjoy the season to the fullest. May the joy, the hope, and the peace expressed in Christmas be yours throughout the coming year.

CHRISTMAS GOODIES

Let's make a box of these for someone's Christmas.

Delicious Butter Cookies

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg
¾ teaspoon vanilla
1-½ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, cream thoroughly. Add egg, beat well. Stir in vanilla.

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add to first mixture, stir until blended. Chill ½ hour.

Roll out on floured board to ⅛ inch thickness. Cut in various shapes with floured cookie cutter.

Bake on cookie sheet in moderately hot oven (375 degrees) for 8 to 10 minutes. Yields: 2½ to 3 dozen medium cookies.

Butter Cookie Decorations

Colored sugar may be sprinkled over cut-outs before baking. To make colored sugar, rub one or more drops of coloring into a little granulated sugar.

Frosting in various colors may be spread on baked cookies or put on through a decorating tube. To make sugar frosting, add a little milk to confectioners sugar (2 to 2½ teaspoons of milk for each ½ cup sugar). Add few grains salt, few drops vanilla and any coloring desired.

Decorate Christmas trees and wreaths with coconut tinted with green food coloring.

Brownies

A tasty addition to your Christmas goodies. Buy or bake your own brownies and cut in diamond or other interesting shapes. Sprinkle with confectioners sugar.

For a lovelier fruit bowl centerpiece try topping the decoration with

Frosted Grape Clusters

Separate seedless grapes into small clusters by cutting the stem with scissors. Wash and drain well.

Put some whipping cream in a bowl. Sieve some confectioners sugar into a second bowl.

Now dip the grape clusters first into the cream and then the sugar.

Place the clusters on wire racks and let stand until dry. Use in a fruit bowl as part of a table decoration. Or serve as a confection with other holiday goodies.

If desired, the grapes can be dipped individually and used as a topping for ice cream.

Christmas Cocktail—Of Shellfish

No matter where you live, from the Middle West to the coast or the border, there is some shellfish you can use for a delicious introduction to a Christmas dinner. Oysters, rosy pink shrimp, or crabs come fresh, frozen, or canned. Served alone or combined, they're the perfect beginning for a festive meal, and patriotic, too, because not one little bit of grain went into feeding them. You will want a super sauce to enhance each succulent seafood morsel, so here it is:

Shellfish Cocktail Sauce

⅔ cup ketchup
3 tablespoons chili sauce
2 tablespoons horseradish sauce
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Combine all ingredients. Mix well and chill. Serve with fish or shelled fish. Makes one cup of sauce, and serves six to eight. For variety, add a dash of tabasco or Worcestershire sauce, a teaspoon of minced parsley, or a pinch of dried tarragon. A shiny curl of green pepper is Christmasy with the red sauce.

You are sure to want colorful garnishes with your meat. Though many people associate ham with Easter, perhaps some of you have a ham or pork for Christmas. Bring out your canned foods and try one or more of these garnishes to dress up your meat platter. They are pretty to look at and so good to eat.

Broiled Apricot Puffs

⅔ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup chopped sweet pickle
12 apricot halves

Mix mayonnaise and chopped pickle. Pile in center of apricot halves.

Broil until the filling puffs and is golden brown. Yields six servings of two halves each.

To accompany roast beef as well as baked ham, we suggest preparing peaches in this way:

Broiled Nutted Peaches

10 peach halves
1 tablespoon butter
10 almonds

Dot peach halves with butter.

Cut almonds in fourths lengthwise.

Garnish the top of each peach half with four almond slivers. Broil until heated through and nuts are brown. Makes ten portions.

With roast chicken, serve broiled pears, the hollows of which are filled with cranberry sauce.

Broiled Cranberry-Filled Pears

8 pear halves
1 tablespoon melted butter
4 tablespoons cranberry sauce

Brush each pear half with melted butter.

Cube cranberry sauce and pile a half tablespoon in the center of each peach half. Broil until heated through. Yields eight portions.

Pineapple is the conventional broiled fruit to accompany ham, put here is an idea for combining it with cheese that is different.

Broiled Pineapple Doughnuts

½ cup mayonnaise
2 tablespoons grated cheese
10 slices pineapple

Mix mayonnaise and cheese.

Make a circle of the mixture on top each slice of pineapple.

Broil until golden brown. Makes ten portions.

Cranberry Relishes add color and zip to a meal! Take your choice of these interesting recipes.

Cranberry-Pineapple Relish

1 can Jellied Cranberry Sauce
1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple
Grated rind of 2 oranges

Crush cranberry sauce with a fork. Drain pineapple and mix with orange rind and cranberry sauce. Place in refrigerator about 1 hour to ripen. Makes about 3 cups relish.

Cranberry-Orange Relish

1 Can Jellied Cranberry Sauce
1 Orange

Put orange through food chopper, rind and all. Crush cranberry sauce and blend in orange. Allow to stand one hour to ripen before serving. Makes about 2 cups relish.

Deviled Celery

1 small can deviled tongue
¼ can Jellied Cranberry Sauce
1 package cream cheese
1 bunch celery

Mix together, deviled tongue, cranberry sauce and cream cheese. Chill. Stuff chilled crisp celery with filling. Serves 6.

"Mommy, let me help." How often do you answer that eager young appeal with a real opportunity to pitch in and help? Yes, there is no better (and no more memorable) training in a child's life than the hours spent in the kitchen. The little folks want to have a hand in the holiday remembrances. Perhaps you recall the thrill of your younger days when you were allowed to help with the Christmas festivities. Let the youngsters lend a hand with this tasty recipe.

Fruit Balls

1 pound dried prunes
6 tablespoons peanut butter
⅓ to ½ cup chopped nuts
2½ to 3 tablespoons cream
Few grains salt
Sugar

Put the prunes (pits removed) through the food chopper.

Add the peanut butter, nuts, cream and salt and mix well.

Shape in small balls and roll in granulated sugar.

Wrap in waxed paper. This recipe makes 30 to 35 balls. If desired, apricots may be used instead of prunes or use equal quantities of both and chop together.

Chocolate is liked by most people and this should just hit the spot—and not only during the holiday season!

Brownie Pudding

½ cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon double-action baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon cocoa
¼ cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening melted
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup chopped nut meat (optional)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, granulated suger, cocoa, and sift again. Add milk, shortening, and vanilla; mix only until smooth; add nuts. Turn into greased casserole or small baking dish.

½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 tablespoons cocoa
¾ cup boiling water

(Continued on Page 18)

Sealtest 'Village Store' Now Coast-to-Coast Show

For the first time in its eight year-run on the National Broadcasting Company, the Sealtest Village Store now is heard from coast to coast each Thursday night at 9:30 p.m. (EST). The NBC Pacfic network of 18 stations was added recently bringing the grand total to 93 outlets across the United States for the Sealtest Division of National Dairy Products Corp.

This year's show, starring Jack Carson, famous film and radio comedian, has been hailed by the majority of reviewers as the best in the long series of Sealtest shows begun in 1940, when Rudy Vallee was star of the first "Village Store."

In its second season, John Barrymore was added as co-star, with Joan Davis as one of the stooges. She moved up to co-star when Barrymore died. With the start of World War II, Vallee entered the U.S. Coast Guard and Jack Haley took his place.

Next, Miss Davis bowed out for a show of her own and was replaced by Comedienne Eve Arden, who ran the show alone last summer after Haley bowed out.

This Fall, an entirely new format was premiered, based on variety entertainment and with each program featuring comedy, songs and a novelty musical act or film guest star. To date, these have included Gregory Peck, Betty Grable, Jack Teagarden, Louis Armstrong, the Page Cavanaugh Trio, Harmonica Star Leo Diamond, Jeri Sullivan and Lionel Hampton.

The comedy highlight of each program is Carson's "Average American at Home" sketch, in which Eve Arden appears as his wife and Jack plays such "average" people as an actor, taxi-driver, politician or mammy-singer. These skits give both Carson and Miss Arden an opportunity to step into characters such as they have created for their Warner Brothers' pictures.

Assisting them in comedy regularly are Announcer Hy Averback, Dave Willock, Film Actress Peggy Knudsen, Roger Price, who plays the "screwball" professor, "Dr. Bunsen," and Maestro Frank De Vol, who doubles in conducting the show's fine 28-piece orchestra and in convulsing the studio audiences and listeners at home with his "deadpan" comedy.

De Vol, who already has achieved national fame as an arranger and musical director, startled Hollywood this season by being the first actor on a major network commercial program to work before the microphone without benefit of script.

"If I had to read my lines at the'mike,'" De Vol explains, "my face would be hidden by the script and the effect of the 'dead-pan' on people out front would be lost. This way, I can look at the audience, speak the lines and the reaction I get in the studio helps me put the feel of the character across to listeners at home who can't see me."

Jack carson, the star of the show, is no newcomer to radio and pictures but he is having his best season since he started in show busniess in his native Milwaukee in 1931.

Jack regularly gives Milwaukee a great boost and the favor always is returned, but his birthplace actually was Carmen, Manitoba, Canada, where he was born

RADIO STARS . . . Jack Carson, star of the entirely new Sealtest "Village Store" program heard Thursdays on NBC, is shown with his female counterpart in comedy, Eve Arden, who heads up the show's supporting cast of Hy Averback, Dave Willock, the Starlighters and Frank De Vol's orchestra. That chin stubble is part of Jack's "natural makeup" for his newest picture, "April Showers," now being filmed at Warner Brothers between Sealtest shows.

October 27, 1910. He received his grammar school education in Milwaukee, high school at St. John's Military Academy in Delafield, Wis., and college at Carleton in Northfield, Minn.

He formed a vaudeville team with Dave Willock, another Milwaukeean, in 1931, but later did a "single" as master of ceremonies, most notably in Kansas City, Mo., at the Tower Theater. With the end of vaudeville in 1938, Jack went to Hollywood, free-lanced for two years and has been with Warner Brothers exclusively since 1940.

In 1943 he opened his own network show for the first time, remaining on CBS continuously until the opening of his new Sealtest show on NBC this fall.

. . The . . Carolina Homemaker

(Continued from Page 17)

Mix together brown sugar and cocoa; sprinkle over above batter. Then pour water (boiling) over top of batter. (This makes a chocolate sauce in the bottom of pan after pudding is baked.) Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 40 minutes. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

Ice cream is probably America's favorite dessert. When we consider the variety of flavors and ways to serve ice cream it is due such a high honor. For a quick and easy dessert this Buttercrunch Ice Cream should be exactly what you are looking for.

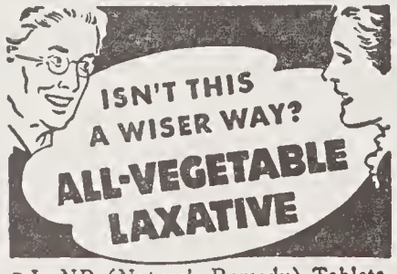
Buttercrunch Ice Cream

1 quart of vanilla ice cream
2 cups corn flakes
3 tablespoons brown sugar
1-2 cup chopped nutmeats
2 tablespoons melted butter.

Crush the corn flakes into fine crumbs. Combine with brown sugar, nutmeats and butter. Bake in a shallow pan in a slow oven (375 degree) about 15 minutes, stirring every five minutes. Cool. Fold into partially frozen ice cream after second beating. If commercial ice cream is used allow to soften slightly. Mix with crunch and pack in refrigerator trays or in paper cups. Freeze. Serves eight.

The Bee Cell Supporter
A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made of finest soft rubber. A superior suporter worn internally. Its six cupped faces make proper placing by the wearer herself simple and easy. It is self-adjusting. Endorsed by doctors. Sent for $2.50 postpaid. Guaranteed money back if not satisfactory. Write today for circular. It's free.
BEE CELL CO., Box 212, Dept. C117 Buffalo 5, N. Y.



● In NR (Nature's Remedy) Tablets, there are *no* chemicals, *no* minerals, *no* phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—*act* different. *Purely vegetable*—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ box. Use as directed.

Nature's Remedy
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT
ALWAYS CARRY TUMS
QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

Proper Grooming of Show Cattle Pays

Exhibitors at the 3rd Annual Feeder Cattle Show and Sale at the Chicago Stockyards in October demonstrated that proper grooming adds to the attractiveness and sale price of their cattle. The ten top carloads in all classifications had been clipped and groomed in preparation for the show.

The first twelve loads of steer calves through the ring sold for an average of $42.96 cwt. These calves all had their

heads and tails clipped. The average price of the first twelve loads of unclipped, poorly groomed steer calves was $29.96 cwt.

According to the buyers, breeding, conformation, quality and uniformity of the steers were the determining factors in auction. The livestock specialists and stockmen present were of the opinion that the way the steers were presented contributed greatly to the final sale price.

The Grand Champion carload was of Herefords exhibited by F. C. DeBerard, Kremmling, California. They brought $56.75 cwt. The Reserve Grand Champions, Angus, shown by J. Hadley, North Platte, Nebraska, sold for $50. cwt.

Sheep Pay Off

There's a saying that "sheep never die in debt." They do furnish a security income. Is that not what all farm families want? An affirmative answer is certainly not a doubtful answer. From pastoral times sheep have furnished food, clothing, medicinal supplies, and enter into other basic needs of life. No man who has ever kept sheep and given them reasonable attention questions their dual income and their capacity to help pay taxes and the many other financial requirements of the farm family. It seems that too many have lost sight of their "security" value.

With relatively few exceptions sheep will eat grass of course, and many of the weeds which go untouched by other farm animals. This alone is well worth their "hire." Being ruminating animals much of their subsistence comes from grass and hay. They need relatively small amounts of grain if pasture and hay are of good quality. This commends them to many of our idle and lying out acres of land. Even bushy land can be subdued under proper management. There are so many good things that sheep do, we do not wonder at their being called the Golden Fleece, for they truly live up to this well chosen name. Fancy a few sheep on the hills growing into many while you sleep. That is what they will do.

RATIONS FOR SHEEP

Sheep need the same kinds of grain and rough feeds as cattle. Sheep will subsist and should have all the good pasture and hay they will eat at all seasons. The major difference in feeding sheep and beef cattle is the difference in the amount sheep will eat which is substantially less than beef cattle. A good rule to follow is to provide sheep with all the pasture and hay they will eat and feed on half to one pound of grain per hundred pounds live weight during periods when the system needs additional sustenance. This, naturally, is during the winter time and before, during, and following the lambing season in the spring.

DETERMINING AGE OF SHEEP

A lamb mouth.—In a lamb all the baby teeth are present soon after birth. These teeth are small and are known also as the milk or lamb teeth.

Yearling mouth.—When the sheep is from about 12 to 14 months old, the two permanent front teeth come in. The milk teeth are seen at the side.

Two-year-olds' mouth.—At about 22 to 24 months, another pair of permanent teeth comes in, one on each side of the front pair.

Three-year-olds' mouth—The third pair of permanent teth comes in at about 34 to 36 months, one on each side of the first two pairs.

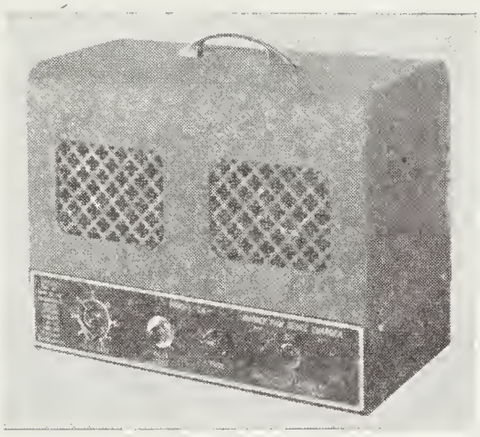
Full or four-year-olds' mouth.—At about 46 to 48 months of age a sheep has a full mouth with all its permanent teeth present. From then on only an estimate of the age can be made from the mouth. As a sheep grows older the teeth gradually spread and become shorter with wear.

Broken mouth.—As sheep grow still older they gradually lose their teeth. A broken-mouth sheep has trouble in eating and should not be kept in the flock.

Hogs have been marketed at unusually heavy weights this year. The average for hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the first five months of the year was 255 pounds compared with 252 pounds in the same period of 1946 and the 1943 of 254 pounds.

Electric Fish Screen For Farm Fish Ponds

A light weight, low cost, portable electronic generator unit has been developed for retaining fish in the average farm pond. Produced by the Electric Fish Screen Company, 1130 No. Poinsettia Place, Hollywood 46, California, the new type electronic generator, used in con-



junction with the company's special free-swinging electrode system, is effective in fencing the outlets and inlets of farm ponds or small streams.

While this unit (trade-marked BURKEY FISH FENCE CHARGER) operates on ordinary power sources, it is not to be confused with an electric stock fence controller, which employs an open circuit carrying high voltage and relatively low amperage. The Burkey method generator operates on the closed circuit continuous load principle, produces a series of mild, harmless under water shock waves which turn or control fish. All sizes of fish are controlled with equal effectiveness. The swinging electrodes permit free passage of debris. thus eliminating the annoyance of screen cleaning and the hazard caused by accumulation of debris against ordinary wire mesh screens or grid type installations.

Instructions for making and installing the electrode system are included with each electronic generator unit. The few items required for construction should be available at any local hardware store, or may be found in the storage sheds of the average farm.

Then and Now

There were officers, outlaws, and gamblers and scrappers,
That lived their wild lives in the stirrin' old West.
There were bull whackers, mule skinners, soldiers and trappers;
But the old time cow puncher was there with the best.
The old frontier cattleman, cool and unhurried,
Though the danger was close, or the goin' was tough,
Went on with his work, and he never once worried;
If he had a few cowboys, well, that was enough.
Now the barbed wire fences have cut up the ranges.
The cattle themselves is a different breed.
There has been some improvement and plenty of changes.
There's a heap in the blood, but there's more in the feed.
The old time cow puncher, the dare devil ranger,
With a gun on his hip and the spurs on his heels,
Is replaced by a cow hand that works in less danger.
He is surer of shelter and regular meals.
Now the barbed wire fences have cut up and losses,
But he still has the heart of the old time cow hand.
He is doin' his best just the same as his bosses,
To raise the most beef, the best way that he can.

WE are 100% interested and behind the movement to push the livestock industry in the Carolinas.

Carolina Packers, Inc.

Beef - Pork - Sausage

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

J. A. JONES, *Manager*

Breeds of Beef Cattle

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the eleventh in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Very little has been said abou breeds of animals. Some breeds are better adapted for certain conditions than others, but most all breeds have played an important part in our livestock industry. The farmer should study his conditions and requirements before selecting a breed. If the herd is to be kept strictly for the production of beef, it would be desirable to select a breed that has been developed primarily for beef purposes. On the other hand, if it is desired to market both beef and dairy products one of the breeds or strains developed for both beef and milk will be a good choice. The next few articles will probably deal with the most important breeds of beef cattle for Eastern North Carolina.

PART 1. HEREFORDS

The Hereford breed, which originated in England in the County of Hereford, is one of the best beef breeds and is by far the most numerous in your area. Hereford County, England, has much fertile valley and plain land which produces abundant pastures and crops. This has been very favorable to the development of a breed capable of utilizing grass to very good advantage.

The Herefords were first brought into the United States by Henry Clay and Lewis Sanders of Kentucky in 1817. The next importation was in Massachusetts in about 1825. Numerous others soon followed and the breed increased very rapidly.

It is strictly a beef breed and has met with unusual favor as a rustler in the range areas of the west, northwest, and southwest, where it exceeds in numbers all other beef breeds combined. It is quite popular in Eastern North Carolina and where given a fair chance has done well.

The Hereford is easily distinguished from all other breeds by its color markings of a red body and white face. The white color also extends on the underline, flank, crest, switch, breast, and below the knee and hock. The breed originally had rather large curved horns and the horned strain is the most numerous today.

Polled Herefords

The Polled Herefords which are a strain without horns, were developed in the United States from the Hereford breed. They were established in 1901 by Warren Gammon through the mating of Hereford cattle that were naturally polled. The numbers have increased materially by the use of Polled Hereford bulls on horned Hereford cows. The Polled bulls even when mated to horned cows have transmited the hornless character to a large percentage of their calves. Polled Herefords are increasing in popularity particularly in the warm areas where dehorning is frequently dangerous due to flies. Within the past few years, there has been much improvement in the strain and no doubt many of you have seen them outsell the horned animals in the purebred sales.

Herefords of both the horned and polled strains are good cattle for eastern Carolina. Where properly managed, they do well on forest range, improved pastures and the feed lot.

Some of the cows though, are not good milkers and will not give enough milk to raise a good calf to weaning age. More attention should be paid to milking qualities in selecting breeding stock and no matter how pretty a cow is if she doesn't give enough milk for her calf she should be sent to the butcher.

Although much improvement has been brought about in the breed, there are still many poor type cattle in your section. Good type Hereford heifers like those brought into our State by the **Lancaster Stock Yard** last year and sold to the farmers will do much toward improving our commercial beef herds.

PART II. ABERDEEN ANGUS

This breed originated in the County of Aberdeen, in Scotland under rather rigorous environmental conditions. The land there is largely rolling to rough and is not particularly fertile except in the valleys near the streams.

The first Aberdeen Angus were brought to the United States in 1850 and in 1873. The latter importation was three bulls to Kansas which did so well that they caused many later importations. The breed increased rapidly in popularity and is now found in every State, with the greatest numbers being in the Corn Belt or Midwestern States. This popularity has spread to the Southeastern States and the increase in that area within the last ten years has probably been greater than for any other breed.

The Aberdeen Angus cattle, commonly called Angus, are easily distinguished from other breeds by their solid black color, comparatively smooth coats of hair, and hornless or polled character. They

LANCASTER'S STOCKYARDS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Auction Cattle and Hogs Every Friday

"Where Old Customers Stick and New Customers Become Regulars"

Always sufficient buyers to handle to the best advantage an unlimited number of both cattle and hogs. . . . Buyers know they can fill their needs on our sale.

J. T. WOOTEN, *Manager*

Livestock Section...

are good rustlers and are able to adapt themselves very readily to the varied conditions throughout the United States. They have thrived well in the warmer climates of the south as well as in the colder regions of the north.

They cross well with other breeds of cattle. The fact that they are not only hornless but transmit this character in a large degree to their offspring, regardless of what breed they are crossed on, is very important. This hornless condition is especially valuable in warm sections where there is danger of dehorning because of the presence of screw worm flies and blow flies. The bulls, when bred to grade horned cows of other breeds will produce 95 per cent black calves and about 90 per cent of them will be hornless.

Although the Aberdeen Angus are bred and raised almost exclusively for beef purposes, there are many strains within this breed that are fairly good milkers. It is indeed rare that an Angus cow fails to give sufficient milk for the proper development of her calf.

No other cattle excell this breed in its record in the feed lot and as fat slaughter cattle. This is no doubt due primarily to their ability to mature at an early age and to be able at almost any age to produce carcasses of high quality meat with a high dressing yield.

One has but to look through the winnings of the fat steers at the large stock shows and the carcass contests to realize that the Aberdeen Angus is one of the best breeds of beef cattle. Their almost ideal conformation, hornless character, and good crossing ability wins many followers. They have been criticized by some people for becoming wild under range conditions but if handled frequently they become quite gentle. The bulls are never as dangerous as dairy bulls and in fact only rarely become at all dangerous.

PART III. SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn is the oldest and largest beef breed in the United States.

This breed originated in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and York, in Northeastern England. They were also greatly improved in Scotland. Much of the county where they were developed had very productive land and general-farming conditions which were conducive to the development of a large breed.

Shorthorns were first imported into the United States in 1783 (first of which there is a definite record) by Miller and Gough of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. Later, importations were made into Kentucky in 1817 and into New York and Ohio in 1853. The breed soon spread throughout the United States and for many years was the most numerous of the beef breeds.

The Shorthorns, in general, are readily distinguished from other breeds by their color marking. They can be pure white, almost solid red with small white markings, red and white spotted, and roan. The latter color is a characteristic Shorthorn color and is due to the blending of the red and white hairs. The red usually have small white markings about the belly, forehead, and lower parts of the legs and switch. Roans mated together may produce roan, reds on white calves, and red and white parents crossed produce many roan calves.

The breed has a more or less characteristic rectangular shape. They are especially adapted to farming areas where there is an abundance of feed and because of their size they are capable of using large quantities of roughage.

Types

There are in the United States today three types of Shorthorn cattle designated as Beef, Milking, and Polled Shorthorns.

Beef

Beef Shorthorns, which are often called Scotch Shorthorns, cross well with native cattle, as well as with other breeds in the production of commercial beef cattle. They are well distributed throughout the United States but the greatest numbers are found in the Corn Belt area. Even the beef type milks better than the other beef breeds and accordingly produces rapid-growing calves. The Shorthorns have been criticized somewhat for being slower maturing and more leggy than the Hereford or Aberdeen Angus breeds. The breeders have made rapid progress in recent years, however, in developing an earlier maturing, lower set, more compact type which is an excellent beef animal.

Polled

The Polled Shorthorn is very similar to the Beef Shorthorn except that it is hornless. The development of this strain began in the "Eighties" in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. For many years Polled Shorthorns were known as Polled Durhams, but the name Durham was dropped in 1919 and they became eligible to registry in the American Shorthorn Herdbook in 1923.

Milking

Milking Shorthorns have been developed for the production of milk as well as beef. They are known as dual-purpose Shorthorns in Canada and dairy Shorthorns in England and Australia. In their development the tendency has been to give the milking qualities more emphasis than the beef qualities, however, the steers have produced carcasses that have been very acceptable. Cows have made excellent records from a milk-production standpoint although their steer calves have not made the highest quality of beef.

The Shorthorn breed, although probably not as well adapted to rustling in the forest ranges of the Coastal Plain as the Hereford or Angus is equal to either on improved pastures and on farm group feeds. For an "all around" "family cow," it is unsurpassed.

PART IV. CROSS BREEDING FOR COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION

The three major beef breeds that are suited to eastern Carolina have been discussed. Of somewhat lesser importance

White Farms

announces

QUALITY BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Hampshire Hogs and Aberdeen Angus Cattle

We always have young stock for sale.
Write us your needs for quality livestock.

White Packing Co., *Owners*
WHITE FARMS

Address inquiries to:
Hugh J. Elliott, Manager
Salisbury, N. C.

might be mentioned the dual-purpose breeds; the Red Polls and the Devons. All of these breeds have been crossed satisfactorily for commercial beef production.

There are two chief reasons for crossing two breeds. One is to obtain so called hybrid vigor which usually results from crossing two different breeds. The other is develop new breeds and many of our breeds of livstock have been developed in this way.

Brahmans

A breed of cattle which has only recently been introduced into your area but which has been used for crossing in Louisiana, Texas and Florida for many years is called the Brahman. This is a breed from India which was used there primarily for milk and work but which has been bred in America for beef. There are numerous strains of these cattle but they are characterized by a prominent hump above the shoulders, and an abundance of loose, pendulous skin under the throat, on the dulap, naval, and sheath. The rump is drooping, the ears are long and drooping, and the voice is more of a grunt than a low. Good specimens have great depth of body, full rounded rumps, and considerable depth of muscling in the loins and hind quarters. They may vary in color from nearly white to almost black, with steel gray being a rather common color. Although Brahman cattle were imported into South Carolina as early as 1849 they did not become of much importance until after the big importation into Texas in 1906. Until comparatively recent years, the use of Brahman cattle in the United States has been confined almost entirely to the Gulf coast region. Since the large importation in 1924, the Guzerat strain has become the most popular type and in the largest and beefiest of the species used in the United States.

Cross Breeding

In the Gulf coast region the crossing of Brahmans on native cattle of Hereford, Shorthorn or Angus breeding has been very successful. The offspring from such crosses have been remarkably vigorous and more able to endure hot weather, insects, diseases, and long drives than the native cattle. In addition the calves were heavier at weaning time than native calves and made better range cows for adverse pasture conditions.

In your section if you have good improved pastures or even good reed range, we would not recommend changing from other breeds of beef cattle. However, in some of the poorer woods range areas of eastern Carolina, the use of half breed Brahman cows bred to your good beef type bulls might be practical for commercial calf production.

The production of market cattle calls for good beef type individuals of high quality. If they are this kind, it does not make much difference, aside from lack of uniformity of color, whether or not the herd is composed entirely of one breed. Cross breeding has met with remarkable success in the production of hybrid corn and in poultry. In swine, sheep, and cattle the same principles applied in corn, although far more complicated, are proving worth investigating. Cross bred calves are usually more vigorous, grow faster and often more beefy than non-crossbred calves. The main thing though is to keep good producing cows of the correct type and only use the best beef bulls on them.

Culling Livestock

Culling livestock, or removing unproductive cows or inefficient meat producers has always been good business. It is much more important now due to the short feed supply brought about by drowth, flood, frost, or foreign requirements. Every farmer, no matter how small his herd or flock, should go carefully through them and sell those not returning a profit. Many herds and flocks have had unprofitable producers without the knowledge necessarily of the grower. An unprofitable producer eats as much feed as a profitable one, therefore, these should be removed that the profitable animals may produce to their capacity.

Prices for livestock are very favorable now, there being less discrimination in regard to quality than heretofore due to scarcity of all livestock and the current feed situation. Never was there a time more favorable to dispose of culls. All females that are not regular breeders or make good use of their feed should be sold. Sows farrowing small litters, low producing cows, or poultry boarders should follow the same route as well as removing all cripples, diseased or otherwise "star boarders." No farmer can afford to do otherwise. No good business man would follow the practice of retaining inefficient machinery in the face of high labor costs. The farmer faces the same labor situation. Even without high labor costs, inefficient animals should be removed. It has always been good business. The time is ripe to do so. Our feed shortage "demands" that this course be followed. It will be by the wise grower. It will reduce labor costs and enhance profits.

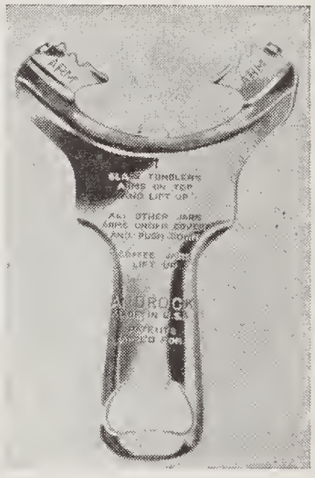
According to a release from BAE in Washington, total sheep and lamb slaughter this year will be materially smaller than the 22.8 million for 1946 and the smallest in several years.

New Vacuum Cap Opener Announced by Washburn

Opening vacuum-sealed containers, long a headache to housewives, is "just a twist of the wrist" with a new vacuum cap opener developed by the Washburn Company of Worcester, Mass., Rockford, Ill., and Niles, Mich.

The quick lever action of this time-saving utensil will safely and easily open any vacuum-type jar, can or tumbler without bending the cover. Since the cover is not distorted, the container can be resealed to retain the freshness of its contents.

Family housewives have endangered themselves and their families, as well as spoiled their silverware, by using blades or spoon handles to tediously pry off vacuum caps. However, the special patent-



ed design and rounded edges on the arms of the Washburn opener completely eliminate the danger of cut fingers or chipped glass.

To open vacuum food jars the arms of the opener are placed under the cover. Push down—once is enough—and it's open. The cap is not distorted and is ready for resealing. For coffee jars place the arms under the cover, lift up—once is enough—and it's open.

For cheese, jam and jelly tumblers place arms on top of the cap with projection marked "glass tumblers" under cap and lift up. Once is enough—it's open.

The handle contains a standard bottle opener and a special key at the end. The key is placed under the cap of pressure sealed bottles used for ketchup, prune juice, etc., and with a twisting motion the cap is off.

The opener is now in large-scale production and soon will appear on retail counters throughout the nation.

The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes in North Carolina is estimated at 363,000 acres, or 6 per cent larger than the 342,000 acres grown alone for all purposes in 1946.

Extension Service Acts To Meet Grain Emergency

While many a North Carolina producer of poultry and eggs, milk, pork, beef, and mutton wrestled with the solution of the problem "To Sell or Not to Sell" his entire herd or flock in the face of a severe feed grain shortage, department heads and specialists of the State College Extension Service were doing these things the past four weeks:

One: Meeting with Director I. O. Schaub and other agricultural leaders to get a clearer picture of the outlook for these industries;

Two: Further checking on the situation through feed manufacturers;

Three: Urgntly recommending that livestock and poultry raisers grow their own small grain needs if possible and cut feed bills by extending the grazing season with more fall, winter, and spring pastures.

Through brandnew publications that told the story in terse, to-the-point language, Tar Heel dairymen learned why this state needs more grazing now, and were provided with necessary introductions to carry out a pasture program.

GRAIN PICTURE EXPLAINED

Hard on the heels of the dairy information, the emergency committee released the full story of the grain shortage in Circular 304, and printed three supplements to go with it broken down for poultry, swine, beef, and sheep raisers. Each supplement dealt with the problems peculiar to the farmer to whom it was addressed, while all advised the most rigid culling of herds and flocks.

As reports that the worst drouth since 1936 had stricken the Middle West's great corn belt began to reflect in day-to-day closings on the Chicago Board of Trade, and as North Carolina's 20,000 commercial dairymen wondered where the price of milk would go if they maintained herds on record-high rations, J. A. Arey, in charge of Extension Dairying at State College, said the prospects were anything but bright. "This scarcity of corn," he said, "coupled with extremely high labor costs, will cut the flow of bulk milk to major outlets at a time of year when local producton is already too low to meet the demand."

DAIRYMEN HANDICAPPED

He added that dairymen who are already operating on a close margin will be seriously handicapped, and that dispersal of some herds would likely result. He urged that a large crop of temporary grazing be seeded early this fall.

Jack Kelley, extension swine specialist, said there would be plenty of pork this fall, but forecast a shortage for next year "if producers sell breeding stock to save corn."

Additional copies of publications for use in this emergency and long-run drive are available on request to Extension Publications, Ricks Hall, State College, Raleigh. Ask for Circular 301, "Ladino Clover Pastures for Cattle, Poultry, and Hogs;" Circular 304, "North Carolina Needs Home-Grown Grain"—and Poultry, Swine, and Beef Sheep Supplements; and Circular 310, "Fall, Winter, and Spring Grazing To Save Grain Feed."

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

A Southern Company by Southern Men

OPERATING 123 STORES
IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES

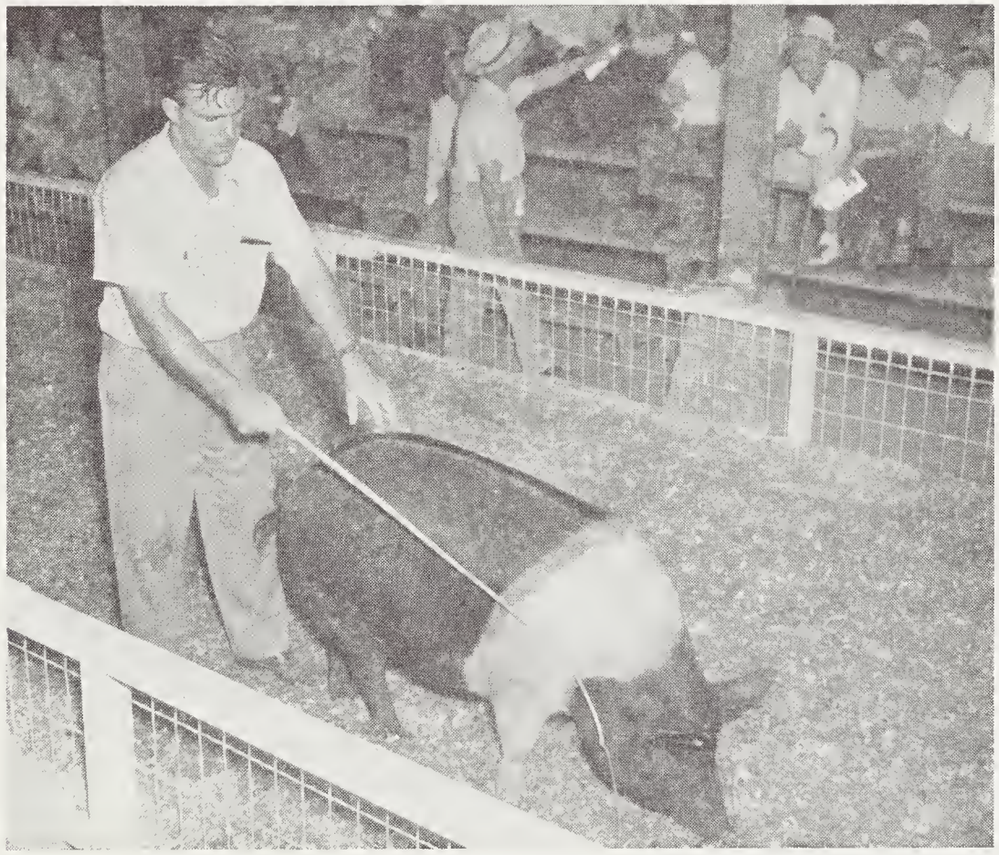
You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at

ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

LIVESTOCK FACTS

Since approximately 10 million animals will be at work in harness in 1948, keeping the necks and shoulders of workstock in perfect condition is of practical importance.

Farmers received an average of 28.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-July compared with 29.4 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 18.7 cents.



One of the most successful sales of registered Hampshire hogs to be held in the south was conducted recently under the sponsorship of White Farms of Salisbury. Offerings in the sale included prize breeding stock from both the Bray's Island Plantation, Yemassee, S. C. and White Farms. Above is shown Mr. Hugh J. Elliott, Manager of White Farms and one of the prize animals offered to the several hundred farmers who attended the sale.

(Photo By Salisbury Post)

Livestock Numbers in North Carolina

(Continued from Page 10)

times as many, or to 17,607,000 birds. However, since 1944, the peak year, the number of chickens on hand on January 1 had declined to 12,111,000, or 13 per cent. Along with the upward trend in chicken numbers, commercial broiler production has become quite an important industry in localized areas of North Carolina. Estimates were begun in 1938 and were placed at 3,200,000 broilers produced in that year. This number had advanced to 17,940,000 in 1945 and held at 14,711,000 in 1946.

The inventory value of all major classes of livestock on North Carolina farms was estimated at $164,813,000 in January of 1947, as against only $19,021,000 in 1867. The main difference was brought about by the change in price level since that time.

In 1946, North Carolina had a cash income of $104,396,000 from the sale of livestock and livestock products. This is 218 per cent more than in 1925 when income estimates began, and is the third highest on record, and in 1946 made up 15 per cent of total cash farm income.

More and Better Grazing

(Continued from Page 9)

seeding is recommended because a good, uniform stand is very desirable.

Supplementary Pastures

These pastures are grown to supplement the permanent pasture during the cooler months and to provide grazing during the dry, hot summer months when upland permanent pastures usually go into a slump.

Fall, winter and spring grazing can be provided with a heavy seeding of a mixture of small grain (one bushel each of barley, rye and oats), 15 pounds of rye-grass and 15 pounds of crimson clover. This or a similar mixture should be seeded in August or early September and is ready to begin grazing in about six weeks. Here again cross drilling is recommended and fertilization is necessary. A good coat of stable manure always helps, along with about 500 pounds of a fertilizer high in nitrogen (say a 5-10-5) at seeding. Top-dressing with nitrogen pays off here. Sixteen to 32 pounds of nitrogen in the fall with an equal amount in February is strongly recommended. Dairymen should plan on one-half acre of this mixture for each cow.

There are several possibilities for summer supplementary grazing. Lespedeza is good, so are soybeans and kudzu. Sudan grass is an old standby and widely used. The Tift variety of Sudan grass is rust resistant and will generally outyield the common Sudan. Sweet Sudan grass, recently introduced into North Carolina, is rapidly gaining in popularity. The Sudan grasses respond to nitrogen just as the winter grazing does. Lime, phosphate and potash must be adequate for all.

In short, pastures are essential for a sound livestock program. Plans should be made to provide an adequate and uniform amount of grazing for 10 months out of the year. The pastures must be adequately fertilized with special emphasis on selecting the land for pasture improvement, then we must prepare a good seed bed and seed a mixture that is capable of producing good feed over a long period of time. Permanent pastures are the most important but supplementary pastures are vital.

The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,539,000,000 eggs in July, which is 6 percent more than in July last year and 20 percent more than the 1936-45 average.

Don't Let LIGHTNING Do This To You!

LIVES ENDANGERED!
TREES SPLINTERED!
BUILDINGS DAMAGED!

A valued tree hopelessly splintered is only one of the serious dangers when lightning strikes near your home. Lives of loved ones are in peril. Valued property can go up in flames because

LIGHTNING JUMPS FROM TREES TO BUILDINGS

Install an inconspicuous ELECTRA PROTECTION SYSTEM NOW!

ERWIN TREE EXPERTS
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

DIVERSIFICATION ON THE MARCH

For many years diversification has been in the farm picture. Many writers have advocated it but too few farmers have followed it. Well the "advocators" saw what specialty or one crop farming would eventually bring. That "something" has arrived and with tobacco, cotton and peanuts built up to the "high pressure guage" farmers are again realizing what it means to produce under a one crop system with greatly reduced requirements and be forced to sell at substantial price reductions. It always happens and it has happened again.

Not only are reduced requirements and price reductions likely to come at any time, but hail, rain, drowth and other hazards as well, which take their toll even in the face of expanding markets and increasing prices. This situation has developed many times, yet we do not seem to heed the warning signals. Diversification is the one and only answer which in plain terms is strickly living at home—at least to a much greater extent than at present.

Why not some pastures, some grain crops, some hay, some livestock which will not only remove the farmer from the "danger zone" but at the same time steady or more nearly balance the market for our cash crop offerings. Diversification is a remedy that works two ways. **It both gives and takes.** It is our only safe and dependable balance wheel. Under diversification we eat, our livestock are fed, even though we may not have "big money." That's security which every farmer needs and wants and he can have it if he really thinks through. Diversification is the answer. It is a balanced agriculture which almost every farmer can have—planning his farming system around his soil type just as a housewife plans her meals around that basic need—meat. Today the doctrine of "diversification" or of finding substitute crops for our three major cash crops is again being "preached." Would not the "even tenor" way be best. In the end we do just that, but often at great sacrifice. Let's eliminate the sacrifice. Diversification will do it—at least it will be a material aid. **Certainly** it cannot be done all at once, but we can begin by producing more pastures and feed crops. We must look ahead. It seems like time is ripe for the average farmer especially to live more at home. By so doing less revenue will be required from cash crops to supply the requirements. Greatest of all from more pastures, feed crops and livestock will come permanent increase in farm fertility and farm values. That's what counts in the end.

BUY QUALITY CHICKS AND BUY EARLY

By C. J. MAUPIN

What kind of layers will you have in your chicken house this time next year? You will of course want hens that lay well. Now is a good time to start thinking about the kind of chicks you want to buy next spring, and the time that you want to buy them. It is always a good policy to buy quality chicks, and in recent years it has been profitable to buy them early enough to get a high rate of production in the early fall and winter months.

In trying to secure quality chicks, you will want to buy from a source where the parent stock has proven its ability to live well and lay well. This means buying from a strain or strains that have established a reputation for their quality. When possible, buy chicks that are free of pullorum disease. In buying from hatcheries operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, your first choice for pullorum free chicks would be the **Pullorum Clean** hatchery; and your second choice would be the **Pullorum Passed** hatchery. In buying chicks that have good egg production qualities, first choice for the commercial poultryman would be to secure chicks of U.S. Certified Grade or stock with equal breeding.

In planning the time to buy your chicks, allow from six to seven months for the pullets to mature, and then buy early enough to get eggs when wanted in the late summer or early fall. For instance, if you want eggs early in September, buy your chicks in February or the first half of March. With good care, you should then have many early fall eggs. Since so many poultrymen want to purchase replacement stock for the laying flock during the month of March, it is sometimes difficult to have your chicks delivered on the date wanted during this month. Therefore, it is usually very desirable to book your order early. In some cases, orders are placed a full year in advance.

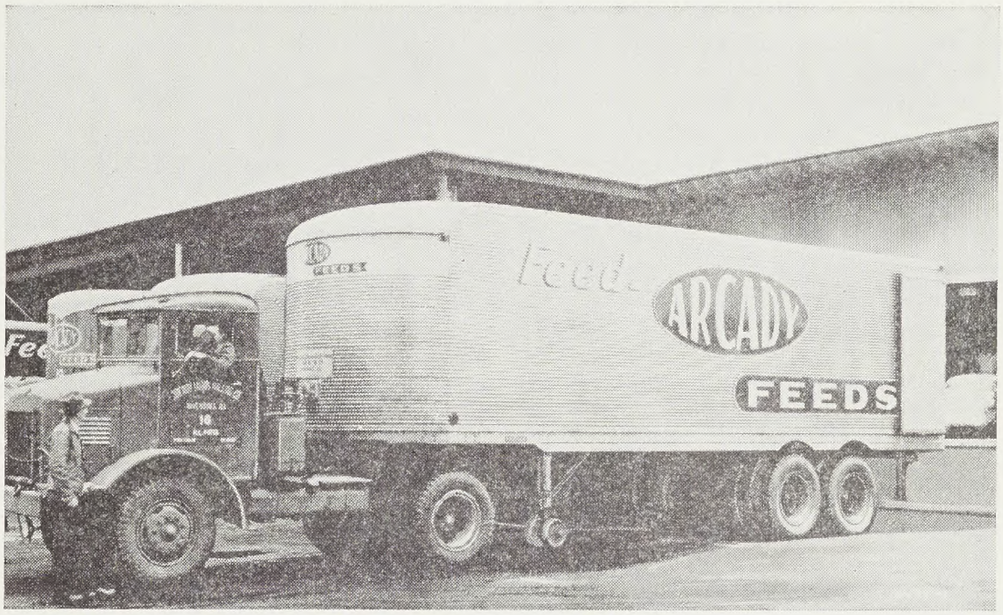
With feed selling at $5.50 or more per 100 pounds, now is a good time to figure how many eggs your hens must lay in the next twelve months to pay the feed bill and return a satisfactory profit above feed cost. To be on the safe side, you will probably want to figure 90 pounds to feed the hen; and at $5.50 per 100 pounds, this would cost $4.95 for each bird for the year. If this hen lays 180 eggs during the year, that have an average sale price of 50 cents per dozen; then your profit should be satisfactory. On the other hand, suppose your flock average is only 132 eggs per hen; they eat an average of 100 pounds of feed; and the average sale price is only 45 cents per dozen. In this case, you could lose money on the poultry flock. This simple problem in arithmetic illustrates the value of good quality stock in the laying flock managed so as to give top production.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-July was $4.20 per 100 pounds compared with $3.94 a year ago.

It is normal for mature hens to molt in the summer or fall when they have finished the year's work. Ordinarily general molting does not occur prior to July 1 and if a large number of birds molt earlier it is expected that there has been some improper method used in feeding and management.

Turkey marketings this year are expected to be earlier than usual and the proportion to be marketed before November is even larger than the record proportion during that period last year.

Patronize our advertisers with confidence.



Stainless Steel Feed Bins Keep Inventories Down

In many businesses—and the feed business is an excellent example—large dealer stocks are no longer necessary. Fast truck-trailer deliveries bring dealers new supplies *as they are needed*—a big safeguard against possible losses from today's fluctuating markets.

Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, employs a fleet of 22 Fruehauf Vans to supply their dealers in nearby states with regularly scheduled deliveries, most of them overnight.

The trailers keep a constant supply of scientifically compounded feeds—everything from Vitamin-balanced dairy feed to dog ration, poultry and hog feed—rolling to Arcady dealers in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Newest additions to the fleet are 6 stainless steel Fruehaufs with Gravity Suspension Tandem Axles, like the one shown here. The stainless steel vehicles are lighter but stronger and maintenance costs are phenomenally low.

SULFANTI

You will need these tablets in case of

COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY

A Reliable Remedy

Economical . . . Proven in the Field

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST **L. P. MAYRAND** GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Twelve Steps for Combatting Communism Listed by Stassen

Twelve specific steps for "combatting Communism and Socialism in America" are given by Harold E. Stassen in his new book, "Where I Stand," which Doubleday & Co. published on November 11th. Publication of "Where I Stand" marks the first time that a presidential candidate has ever put his platform into a book.

J. E. Nicholson
Editor

Stating that "we must combat the infiltration of Communism and Socialism into the country as we would combat a plague," the former governor of Minnesota and wartime Navy captain says: "The inevitable fruit of either menace is a lower standard of living, loss of precious individual freedom, less food, clothing, housing, and enjoyment of life."

Citing methods successfully used in Minnesota to combat Communists, Stassen lists the following twelve specific steps "as the most effective program to combat Communism and Socialism in America:

"One—Expose thoroughly the identity of all known Communists and fellow travelers. Give the exact evidence of their connection. Some of the press has made an excellent start.

"Two—Insist that they stand up and be counted and speak out in their genuine capacity, that they do not hide behind false fronts, false names, or false issues.

"Three—Prosecute them vigorously for their violations of law with the effective co-operation of federal, state, and local governments, making certain that the people understand the nature of the violations so that they are not made martyrs.

"Four—Have basic faith in the American working people and keep them fully informed of the facts.

"Five—Meet squarely, through frank discussion on the merits, the issues the Communists raise.

"Six—Move continually to correct deficiencies, maladjustments, or evils which they point out in our American social, economic, or political rights.

"Seven—Expose the unsound and disruptive proposals that they make.

"Eight—Urge our fellow citizens to refuse to associate with them in organizations, insisting that the Communists either be expelled or else that the citizens who do not wish to follow their line withdraw and label the organization as a definite front.

"Nine—Do not lightly use the charge of "Communist" against anyone unless we are certain of the evidence, but when positive present the evidence with the charge.

"Ten—Ban them from public pay rolls, federal, state, or local.

"Eleven—See to it that the members of labor organizations have a chance to vote by secret ballot on their own officers so that the workers can remove union officials who are exposed and proven to be Communists.

"Twelve—Take all these actions with complete respect for civil liberties and for legal rights."

Contents of "Where I Stand," released as a partial statement of Stassen's platform, covers "questions vital to the working of our free economic system, the home base from which we must approach all questions." Subjects covered by the candidate include taxes, public health, housing, small business, and labor-management relations, in addition to the chapters on Communism.

Farm Machinery Repairs Run High on Many Farms

Farm machinery costs on many North Carolina farms are greater than the cost of the equipment when new, says Brice Ratchford, in charge of Extension Farm Management at State College, and most of it is due to inexperienced operators.

Since the cost of parts and labor is so high at present, the specialist said, farmers who use hired labor as tractor drivers should make every effort to get intelligent and competent drivers who have an understanding of machinery and like to operate it. It is important that the driver like his work so he will take a greater interest in the equipment and try to keep it in good repair, because a repair bill often takes all the profit on a farm.

The operator on the farm, in addition to getting a good driver, can initiate a system of systematic checking equipment at intervals. While making these checks, he may catch many defects in the machinery before they become too serious and costly.

Farm operators can afford to pay high wages to a good tractor operator, Mr. Ratchford declared. If trained tractor operators cannot be procured, then the owner could very well spend time and money in training tractor drivers—it will save on repair bills later on.

Former Congressman Voorhis Takes Dome Off Capitol In New Book

Owner operation of family-sized farms is "the best hope of America for tomorrow," says Jerry Voorhis, for ten years U.S. Representative and now executive of the Cooperative League, in his new book, "Confessions of a Congressman," just published by Doubleday and Co.

Answering frankly such questions as "Why did you run for Congress?", "How did you get elected?", "What does a Congressman do?", Voorhis gives a highly personalized account of his years in the nation's capital and tells what Congress is like and why.

From his first day in Congress, Voorhis reports in "Confessions of a Congressman," he wanted a place on the Agricultural Committee. From the vantage point of his seat on the floor of the house, and later on that Committee, he watched and participated in the dramatic and revolutionary farm program of the 30's and early 40's.

Those were the days of the AAA, the Resettlement Administration, the setting up of the Farm Security Administration, the beginnings of a parity program, the Farm Tenant Purchase Program and others.

In discussing recent farm policy and other highlights of current history, Voorhis concludes that "the best hope of America for tomorrow, like her hope of yesterday, lies in the soil. It lies not only in the protection and preservation of such family-sized, owner-operated farms as we still boast, but in an increase in the numbers of that fundamental economic unit of any good society."

. . . . *The Picture of Security*

Security is made up of many things . . . . a steady income, a high standard of living . . . . an assured future. Our aim is to GET MORE MILK and BUILD YOUR SECUDITY.

WE HAVE A TRAINED STAFF of Dairymen who can help improve your herd and the quality of your milk. We need your milk. You need Security. Let's "do business" together!

Ask Your Farm Agent or Coble Field Man About The

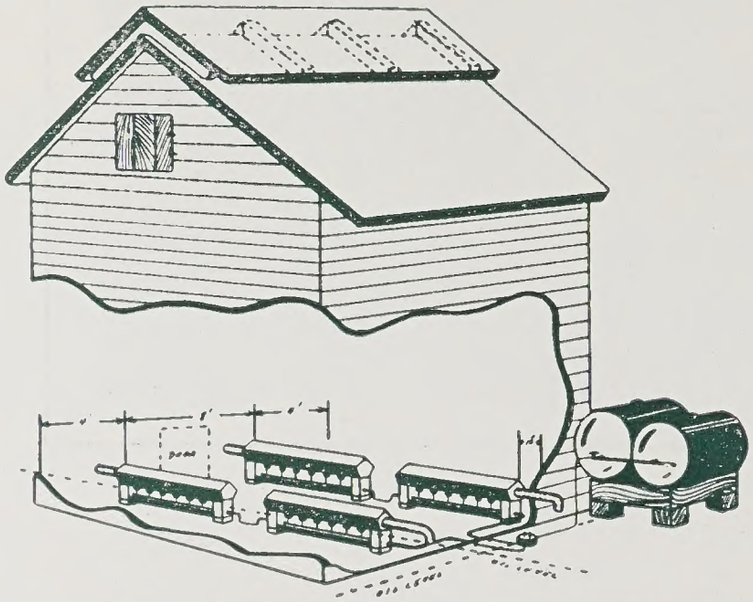
COBLE SECURITY PLAN

Coble Dairy Products, Inc.

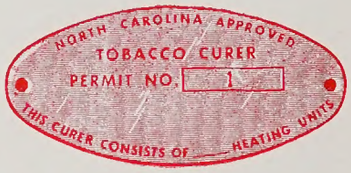
THE NEW 1948 MODEL OF

HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER

WAS APPROVED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE . . . . . FIRST



A Typical HENRY VANN Installation



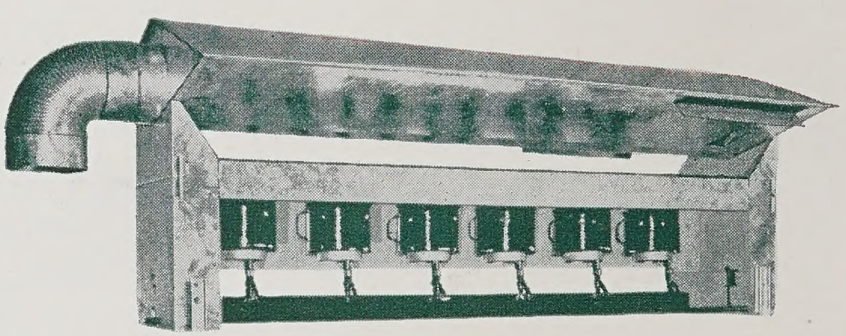
The HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER has always had the safety features now required by law in North Carolina. So it was only natural that the first Tobacco Curer to obtain this approval was

HENRY VANN

First in North Carolina
And Wherever Tobacco Is Grown

Here's How
THE 1948 HENRY VANN
Insures Better Curing

1. Initial cost reasonable.
2. New revolutionary open flame curer for a perfect cure.
3. Burners by the Industry's oldest manufacturer—American Stove Co.
4. New desirable features in open flame curing—the undesirable eliminated.
5. Easy to install and operate—flame controlled outside of barn.
6. Very low oil consumption.
7. Air is pre-heated and conditioned.
8. No condensation, sweating, nor hot or cold spots in barn.
9. Tobacco will not set green above curer.
10. Eliminates stacks and flues.



SEE A HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT CURER DEMONSTRATION BEFORE BUYING

Write for the Name of Your Nearest Henry Vann Dealer
We Welcome Dealer Inquirers

Henry Vann Industries, Inc.

Manufacturers and Distributors

Box 490 - - CLINTON, N. C. - - Phone 2121